

Vulcan Advocate




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is here and we have the finest, soundest assortment of fruit for this purpose

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Pears, 60 lb. Box	3.25

Apples, Plums, Greengages, Crabapples,
All at the Right Prices.
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E. M. CLARK, Prop.
VULCAN ALBERTA

Plymouth Binder Twine
Lumber for Granaries, Delivery about September 10.
We have just received the Agency for
ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FLOUR
The Best Flour in the world
Oatmeal, Wheatlets, Shorts and Bran, Grass Seeds of all kinds
Remember the Usual Stock.
Vulcan Co-Operative Co., Ltd.



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Harvest is here and the Farmers next consideration will be the successful marketing of his Grain.
In these times of Financial Depression, the Farmer should make sure that he consigns his Grain only to strong and reliable companies.
We are Agents for
James Richardson & Sons
the Oldest, Largest and Strongest Commission House in Canada. Special Personal Attention given to all Shipments.
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Ladies and Gent's Clothes
Cleaned, Pressed and Repaired
Peter Gillespie
Tailor, Costumier
French Dry Cleaning a Specialty
Suits Made to Measure
Best Workmanship Guaranteed
Removed next to A. Mitchell & Co.
VULCAN ALBERTA

THE
Lineham Lumber Co.
LIMITED
Vulcan Alberta
Lumber
Slabs, Firewood, Windows, Doors and Finish
Get our Prices.
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The Wonder Crop
is being harvested. Your Crop is part of it, why not have a Photo of the Cutting or Threshing Operations?
We do the work and do it well; We have the Apparatus. Call and see us for prices.
Kodak Finishing—Everything Photographic
Large Range of Local and Stamped Views
THE VULCAN STUDIO
W. J. Morton, Proprietor,


Made in Canada
FORD TOURING CAR
\$530 f.o.b. Ford, Ontario
Vulcan Price \$605
Vulcan Agent:
W. F. JENNEJOHN
A full Stock of Supplies and Accessories

McLaughlin Cars
I have a good 5 Passenger McLaughlin Car for Sale, second hand. It is in splendid condition and at a moderate price.
Terms.
R. E. DODDS
VULCAN ALBERTA

Shoe Repairing
Every description of repair work neatly and promptly executed. Shop opposite the Depot.
W. F. BRADIN
Vulcan Alberta
Messrs W. O. Torgerson, E. L. Brown and A. J. Flood, motored to Calgary on Monday evening, returning on Wednesday.

Dr. Kerby Here
Dr. G. W. Kerby, principal of the Mount Royal College, Calgary, was in Vulcan the latter part of the past week. As head of this Institution he has been successful in raising it to a position of great influence as an educational center in western Canada.
The curriculum covers a wide range of studies and has for its purpose the meeting of the practical needs of the young people of to-day. The business courses in book-keeping, shorthand and typewriting are under the direction of Professor Gordon Bennett who is one of the leading minds in business education in Canada. Not a few of the graduates are filling positions of responsibility in various parts of the Dominion. There are also academic courses, public and high grade courses under qualified instructors, as well as courses in fine arts, music, physical culture, dramatic art and domestic science. There are eighteen teachers on the staff and separate residences are provided for boys and girls.
Dr. Kerby is the author of 'The Broken Trail' a work which has achieved much popularity. His only son, Spencer Kerby is a Flight Lieutenant in the Royal Air Service and is at present seeing service in the Dardanelles.

In The Country
Ideal weather for harvest; that was what everybody was asking for. No rain was wanted, and speculation hedged about every cloud that came in sight or every questionable breath of wind this swept by. All the farmers asked for was weather in which to gather the harvest that is his when the time arrives.
The time came last week, and beautiful harvest weather came with it. Once or twice there was a lowering of the clouds or a rumble of thunder but they occurred at the beginning of the week and since then the weather has been all that can be desired and cutting is now practically in full swing.
In the Reid Hill district where the grain looks as well as in any part of the province, the binders are at work and some excellent crops are being put into the stack.
To the south of Vulcan in the Auburn district there are some great showings of grain. Mr. J. W. Johnson has as fine a stand of wheat as he has ever grown, he says, either in this province or in Manitoba and he expects that it will yield around fifty bushels to the acre. Mr. A. C. Middleton's crop is also a real beauty and ought to go as well as any in that district.
In the north around Loma things are equally busy and promising. Mr. J. H. McFarland has a splendid stand of wheat, and Mr. Enzenader has oats that are second to none any where. He says that they will go over 100 bushels to the acre.
But whichever way one goes, north, south, east or west or on the fringe of the township where the crops of P. Peterson, J. A. Gardner and D. Carr denote the fringe of the country, the crops are all the same, of the best. Binders are busy in every part of the country. The weather is ideal and farmers who know say that there won't be any frost until after the first week in September. But then it will be too late, for with a continuance of this weather the farmer will beat the frost to it.

Womens Institute
On Thursday of this week the Womens Institute will hold the regular monthly meeting, the programme for which is as follows:
Roll Call. Hints on pickles and jelly making.
Subject: The stranger in our midst, Mrs. D. K. Allan.
Demonstration, Bread; Mrs. W. Schenck.

Red Cross Work
We understand that a greater effort for aiding the work of the Red Cross is shortly to be taken up in Vulcan. Up to the present much has been done in this way through such channels as the Ladies Aid and the Womens Institute but it is thought no doubt that with more concerted and direct effort much more can be accomplished during the coming winter months to greatly assist the Red Cross. Miss Pickham, the Calgary secretary for the Red Cross has intimated her willingness to visit Vulcan and give what assistance she can in getting things into working order.
The work of the Red Cross does not only mean sewing, it is work in which every man and woman can assist and there ought to be a ready response to the Society.
Mr. R. L. Elves and Mr. D. C. Jones motored to Calgary on Sunday last.

Another Challenge
Challenges are being thrown out far and wide at present. Following on Mr. Arthur Bond's challenge for a rider to ride 'Ray' and the acceptance by Mr. Thomas Bell, Mr. Frank Ainsworth, of Reid Hill has thrown a hat in the ring and comes forward with a challenge with a wager of \$250 to anyone who thinks they can ride his famous bucking horse 'Nig' Here is the challenge.
Thereby issue a challenge to any rider in Alberta to ride 'Nig' the famous bucking horse, at Vulcan Agricultural Fair on October 22nd, 1915, for a wager of \$250. The rider is to ride straight up, without a halter.
— Frank Ainsworth, Reid Hill, Alberta

Red Cross Sept. 8th
A public meeting of all interested in Red Cross work will be held in the Masonic Hall Vulcan on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock when Miss Pinkham of Calgary Secretary Treasurer of the Red Cross will address the meeting.
A cordial invitation is extended to all to attend. It is work in which both men and women can take an active part, and it is one way of helping the Empire whilst at war.
A large attendance is anticipated.

A Large Crop
Harvesting is on in great shape on the Dymont ranch south-west of Vulcan, and work is progressing from early morn to late at night.
There are seven thousand acres of wheat and oats to be harvested and from this the management expects to ship at least a quarter of a million bushels of grain. Up to the present they have had twelve binders at work, six to an engine, cutting a hundred and twenty acres per day for each six binders. This week the number of binders will be doubled and twelve binders will be pulled by engine and twelve by teams. The grain is very thick and the work is heavy but splendid progress is being made, the small army of men on the ranch are putting in every ounce of energy they have to get the grain cut.

The Arabic Case
No developments of a fresh nature have arisen in regard to the situation between the United States and Germany over the sinking of the Arabic. A conference between von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Chancellor, Admiral von Tirpitz and the Kaiser is said to have taken place over the week end, but no details of the conference have been made public. Admiral von Mueller is also at the conference, and as it is known he sides with von Jagow, the foreign minister, a most complicated view of the matter is being generally accepted.
The exact wording of the instructions which were issued to the naval commanders has not been divulged, but it is thought that they certainly include instructions not to attack passenger ships without warning.
No report of the sinking of the Arabic has as yet reached the German naval authorities, as none of the submarines likely to have sunk the ship have returned to port. The admiral says that the report may come any day, or it may be delayed a fortnight. At least that time must elapse before the last of the submarines operating off the south of Ireland returns.

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Local Items of Interest
Mrs. M. Lebow returned from a visit to Macleod on Tuesday.
Mrs. C. H. Nelson was a Calgary visitor last week.
Steam coal selling for \$4.00 at Terrells.
W. B. Ferguson, provincial telephone inspector, and Mr. Budd, service inspector were in Vulcan on Tuesday.
Among the visitors from the United States registered at the Imperial hotel during the past week are:
R. Brewer, Spokane, Mrs. A. J. Stone, Rosalia, Wash; O. M. Powers, Spokane; and J. E. Kraft, Spokane.
Mr. and Mrs. A. Mitchell returned from their trip to the mountains on Monday.
Mrs. D. C. Jones and her little son returned to Vulcan from Wabdo, B. C. on Saturday last.
Mr. Hall, the assistant manager of the Alberta Pacific elevator Company (Calgary) motored over to Vulcan on Sunday returning the same evening.
Pte. M. H. McKeller of the 50th Battalion is back in the district for the harvest season, assisting on Mr. G. P. Rowe's place.
There is to be a patriotic concert in the near future, perhaps this week. An unusually good programme is being prepared, and artists from Calgary are being engaged.
Mr. Peter Peterson commenced cutting his wheat on Friday and expects 40 bushels to the acre. Judging by the stand he ought not to be disappointed.

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Local Items of Interest
The new elevator of the Western Canada Milling Co. which is being erected at Kirkaldy will be finished this week. Mr. C. A. Johnson will be in charge.
On Tuesday, August 24th, at the Manse, Vulcan, Francis Rench, of Vulcan, and Minnie Carry, of Lethbridge, were quietly married, the Rev. D. K. Allen officiating.
The article on Vulcan and its harvest prospects in last Thursday's Advocate was really well worth reading, and it was splendid publicity for the town and district. Vulcan was fortunate in having a journalist on Mr. Penber's calibre to write the story.
Mr. and Mrs. George Pottman are moving from their present residence to the one recently erected by Mr. E. M. Clark, and Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Hall will return to their home, the one Mr. and Mrs. Pottman are vacating.
The motion pictures of the war and other films shown at Shimp's Hall on Wednesday were of a high order and people would be glad to see rather more of these entertainments down here. Perhaps after the harvest, when things are not quite so busy, Mr. Shimp will consider running periodical shows.
Mr. J. A. Gardner has got the binders working on his place and is cutting one of the best crops he ever raised. Mr. J. W. Johnston says he has started in on the finest wheat he ever grew in Alberta or Manitoba, and he is confidently looking forward to a yield of 50 bushels to the acre. Mr. A. C. Middleton has one of the finest crops in the district.
It is stated that warrants have been issued at the Winnipeg police station for the arrest of certain men whose names are mentioned in the report of the Mathers Royal Commission. Definitely information is not forthcoming, but if the warrants have been issued they have not as yet been served.
The Sunday evening service at the Presbyterian Church this week will be of an unusually attractive nature. The Rev. D. K. Allan will take as his subject the "Relation of Labor to the Church" and a sacred solo will be rendered by Miss McEwan.
Fire practice was held on Friday evening with fire chief Torgerson in command. Both engines were fully manned and taken out to the old athletic ground where they were turned on a fire. The only drawback was the distance from the fire station to the scene of operations. Now that practice has been taken up once more we look for them regularly.
Up to the present there has been no move to have the ratepayers' meeting in connection with the bylaw. Surely after the recent dissatisfaction someone will get busy and see that the matter is taken up. However, if the ratepayers are not going to have this meeting called when there is a chance of arriving at something tangible, they can hardly take up the cudgels against what is passed in bylaw form.

The Mystery of the Ravenspurs

By Fred M. White

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

"Are they different to ours?" Vera asked.

Tchigorosky glanced up. Mrs. May was regarding him with more than a flattering interest. A slight smile, almost a smile of defiance, parted her lips. Marion was looking down at her plate, crumpling a piece of bread absently.

"Some of them," said Tchigorosky. "Some are black, for instance. I have a place in Kent where I dabble in that kind of thing. I have a few of the bees with me."

Tchigorosky took a small box from his pocket and laid it on the table. Vera inspected the black bees for a moment and then handed them back to Tchigorosky.

By accident or design he let the box fall, the lid flew open, and immediately half a dozen sable objects were buzzing in the air.

A yell of terror broke from Mrs. May, a yell that rang to the roof. She jumped to her feet only to sink again with the pain of the injured limb. She seemed to have lost all control of herself; she turned and addressed Tchigorosky in some liquid tongue that conveyed nothing to any one except that she was denouncing the Russian in a fury of passionate anger.

Geoffrey had risen, too, greatly alarmed. From the head of the table, Ralph Ravenspur coolly demanded to know what it was all about.

"The man is mad," Mrs. May screamed. "He is a dangerous lunatic. Those are the black bees of Tibet. They are the most fearsome of insects. Ah!"

One of the droning objects dropped on her hand, and she yelled again. She was a picture of abject and pitiable terror.

"I am doomed, doomed," she moaned. "Killed by a careless madman."

"Is there any danger?" Geoffrey demanded.

Only the life led among so many perils caused the family to wait calmly for the next and more dramatic development. Perhaps the way in which Tchigorosky was behaving gave them confidence. If he was a madman, as Mrs. May asserted, then the madman was wonderfully calm and placid.

"You are alarming yourself unnecessarily," he said. "See here."

He reached over and took the bee from Mrs. May's arm. The insect had become entangled in her sleeve and was buzzing angrily.

"The little creature is furious," he said. "As a matter of fact, they are always more or less furious. If there is any danger there is danger now."

He held the bee lightly in his hand. Then he released it.

"The stings have been removed," he said. "I freed these myself, and I know how to treat them. I am sorry to have caused a disturbance."

He spoke with a serious, earnest politeness, but there was a mocking light in his eyes as he turned upon Mrs. May. Nobody had a thought or a glance for anybody else, and the spectacle of Marion lying back half fainting in her chair passed unnoticed.

"Then they are usually dangerous?" Vera asked.

"My dear young lady, they are dreadful," Tchigorosky explained.

They invaded other nests and ate the honey as they might have invaded your hives. By way of experiment I tried one of these on your hives to-night, and your bees seemed to recognize an enemy at once. They all deserted their hives and not one of them has returned. As some amends for what I have done I am going to send you two of the finest swarms in England."

Vera shuddered.

"I shall never want to see a bee again," she said.

Once more the eyes of Tchigorosky and Mrs. May met. She knew well that Tchigorosky was talking at her through the rest, and that in his own characteristic way he was informing her that the last plot had failed. With a queer smile on her face she proceeded to peel a peach.

"You are so horribly clever," she said. "That I feel half afraid of you. But I don't suppose we shall meet again."

"No, unless you come to Russia," said Tchigorosky. "Whither I start to-morrow. But I am leaving my affairs in competent hands."

Again was the suggestion of a threat; again Mrs. May smiled. The smile was on her face long after the three most interested in the tragedy had left the dining hall and gone to the billiard room for a smoke.

"Are you really leaving us?" Geoffrey asked.

"I want Mrs. May to imagine so," said Tchigorosky. "In a day or so her spies will bring me information that I have left England. As a matter of fact, I have succeeded in tapping a vein of information that has baffled me for a long time."

"Still, I am not going away and my disguise will be the one you saw me in. If luck goes well I shall be attached to Mrs. May in the character of a native servant before long. So if you see any suspicious looking Asiatic prowling about, don't put a bullet into him, for you may kill me by mistake."

Geoffrey smiled and promised.

"That was a rare fright you gave Mrs. May over the bees," he said.

"How did you manage it?"

"I stole them from the woman's spare supply," he said. "I have been all over her possessions today. I almost suffocated the horrible little things and removed their stings. Of course, they won't live many hours. I did it in a spirit of mischief, intending to release them in my lady's own sitting room. I couldn't resist the temptation to try her nerves tonight."

"You are getting near the truth," Geoffrey asked.

"Very near. I want certain evidence to bring the whole gang in."

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY

10 CENTS PER PLUG

Practice Economy

Extravagance is Treason, Says Public Opinion

A great call comes to this country today to simplify its way of life, so that it may pay its bills, says Public Opinion.

"Every preacher, teacher, editor, recruiting speaker ought to impress upon the public the plain fact that everyone indulging in any form of expenditure not directly conducive to the health and efficiency of himself and his family is helping to 'crab' the successful conduct of the war," says the Nation.

The new chancellor of the exchequer told the house of commons that "personal extravagance must be avoided during the war."

"If we are to maintain our great financial position and to emerge from this war, not merely victorious on the battlefield, but with our financial position unimpaired, we must make great sacrifices now."

"If we spend \$1,000 in buying a fine new motor car, we are devoting energy which might be devoted to the manufacture of goods for export. There is not energy enough in the country to manufacture all the goods which we ordinarily require and the goods we require for export."

The total population of Great Britain spends in the normal way about \$2,000,000 a year, and now the war is making it spend half as much again—another \$1,000,000 a year, or \$3,000,000 a year.

How, then, can we find the three million pounds' worth of commodities that the government much each day obtain? asks the New Nation.

The answer is that, except for certain quite limited resources, there is only one way, and that is for the whole nation to diminish its private consumption. We must in substance pay for the war by our personal abstinence from expenditure in order that our savings may be available, whether as loans or as taxes, to keep the army and navy going.

We have, it is true, as our first resource, our normal annual surplus of production over consumption, the annual savings that we put into new mills and machinery, railways, and houses all over the world. These two or three hundred millions—the treasury having wisely stopped all but the absolutely necessary new capital issues—we are already lending to the government in one or other form, often without being aware of it.

As our second resource we can, it is suggested, draw upon accumulations, realising part of our immense invested wealth, or at any rate borrow on our still unrivalled national credit. Unfortunately, as we now have to learn, this, in a world war, is to a great extent an illusion. Our 'investments' are of no use in this emergency—seeing that they are not themselves food or shells or rifles—except as things to sell or pledge to other nations as a means of getting more of the indispensable commodities into the country.

Now it is practically only in the United States that there are people who can, to any appreciable amount, buy our securities or make us loans, and even here the limit is very quickly reached. There are, indeed, signs that it is already close at hand. In these days every nation needs every penny of its own wealth.

"We can, in fact, look only to our own personal abstinence from consumption, each in his own degree, for finding during the coming year at least five hundred million pounds to carry on the war."

"Fortunately our resources in this way are extensive, if we can only be induced to take advantage of them. We have hitherto been, as a nation, the most lavish in our living of any on the earth, except, perhaps, the United States, Australia and New Zealand, to whom we have set an extravagant example. In alcoholic and other artificial drinks, in costly and unnecessary clothes, in new motor cars and petrol for pleasure riding, in tobacco, in a quite absurd multiplication of domestic servants, in the ministrations of hundreds of thousands of men and women kept to amuse us, or to enable us to enjoy unduly prolonged holidays, we spend, in the aggregate, many hundreds of millions—far more than any other nation in Europe. It is a weakness common to all classes. The poor are in their degree often quite as extravagant as the wealthy."

"At the present crisis anything but the simplest living and the most rigid personal economy is, whatever the income, virtually an act of treason."

Put Soldiers on Land

The extensive location of Canadian soldiers on western lands after the war, is foreshadowed by letters received at Ottawa. As yet, of course, nothing definite has been arranged, but the suggestion is that the British government may conclude an agreement with the Canadian Pacific Railway whereby great numbers of returned soldiers may be aided to take up C.P.R. or other lands and become homesteaders. This is regarded as a practical way of assisting men to whom the empire is indebted but who themselves would not have the capital required.

Losses From Hog Cholera

The U.S. department of agriculture has estimated that during the past year the losses of hogs from cholera were still larger than in a normal year, but smaller than in the preceding year. Losses from this disease during the year ending March 31st, 1914, were estimated at 119 per thousand, and it is probable the losses of the following year were 100 per thousand or possibly less.

He Explained It

Wife—John, I saw in the paper that a nautical mile is nearly a seventh more than a land mile. Why is that, I wonder?

Husband—Well—er—you know, my dear, that things swell in the water.

His Host—By the way, what do you think of the Mexican imbroglio?

Mr. Malaprop—To tell the truth, I like old-fashioned American fruits the best.—Judge.

Vision in the Eyes

Why It Does Not Appear Absolutely Dark When You Wink

When a person winks his eyes he momentarily covers the entire eyeballs and everything therefore should turn absolutely black and be in total darkness for the instant. As a matter of fact, he certainly is in total darkness, but he is unconscious of same.

The reason he is unconscious of it is that the eye is incapable of removing a certain view from itself until an eighth of a second has elapsed. So the view seen just before the ball goes into eclipse continues to be seen for an eighth of a second. But as the eye is not covered by the lid as long as this, a new view arrives to supplement the old view before the old one has vanished. Thus the darkness is not noticed, although there is no doubt that it exists.

This same peculiarity of the eye enables moving pictures to have their being. It also is the reason why a lighted torch whirled rapidly around shows a path instead of a sequence of torches. Also why a rapidly rotating wheel does not show its spokes. If a snapshot be taken of such a wheel it does show the spokes, however, and proves the above fact of persistence. Or if the wheel be viewed by a lightning flash it shows them. New York World.

Homemade Trousers

With a Word to the Woman Who Makes Her Own Gowns

Would men ever get anywhere, do you think, if they fussed around with as many disconnected things as most women do? And the worst of our case is that we are rather inclined to point with pride to what is really one of the most vicious habits of our sex.

We have all seen the swelling satisfaction with which the comely young schoolma'am, complimented upon a pretty gown, announces, "I made it myself." And we have all heard the chorus of admiring approbation following the announcement—joined in it, perhaps, and asked to borrow the pattern. But really, viewed in the light of reason, what is there about the feat upon which she should so plume herself?

Suppose that a man should point proudly to his nether garments and say: "Lo! I made these trousers." I have not a mental picture of even the most economical of his fellow clerks or mail carriers, or clergymen, or school teachers, crowding around to admire and cry: "What a splendid way to spend your time out of business hours! And it looks just like a tailor made."

Which last is just as truly a lie when we tell it to our fellow women as it would be if men told it to men.—Mary Lee Harkness in Atlantic.

Joffre, the Trust of France

Joffre, a hearty, hale, most wholesomely sane man, well around the corner of the sixties, imitates none of the traditional habits of great commanders. He does not dictate three or four telegrams and letters at once. He takes more than three hours a day sleep. He does not eat in a state of trance. Quite the contrary. He is a good feeder and a good sleeper. Regular meals and seven straight hours of sleep from nine at night until four in the morning are his routine. But in all the remaining seventeen hours of the twenty-four the entire French army knows that "the old man" is awake.

As to the final result, not the remotest shadow of doubt for a moment crosses his mind. He is as certain of victory as he is of his existence. To every man in the French army he has imparted precisely this same confidence. And as it is in the army, so it is in the entire nation. "General Joffre knows we are going to win, therefore we are going to win." This is the beginning and the end of the French war creed.—New York Sun.

Frontier Day at Banff

The C.P.R. has taken an interest in furthering a stampede for frontier day at Banff this year. A big arena has already been built and a grand stand capable of accommodating 1,000 people, is about ready. The best riders and racers have been secured; a picturesque spectacle is promised the summer tourists, who will see a bit of western life fast disappearing before the ruthless march of civilization and stucco.

Three years ago there was a stampede arranged for the delectation of the Duke of Connaught, and was a huge success. It is hoped to surpass that exhibition by the forthcoming frontier day at Banff, where the natural amphitheatre of the hills lends itself to the spectacle which cannot much longer be repeated, under the changed conditions of life, which reduce all to an unbending uniformity.

Kaiser's Personal Loss Twenty Million

A private letter from Berlin declares the Kaiser's personal loss owing to the war is about \$20,000,000. It is mainly due to depreciation of stock in shipping and manufacturing concerns in which he is a large investor.

The kings of Bavaria, Saxony and Wurtemberg and the grand duke of Baden, as well as other German princes, also have lost heavily.

Pat and Mike were crossing the river on a ferryboat. They were watching intently a big dredging barge that was sending its mammoth scoops under the water and bringing up tons of mud. "Pat," says Mike, "wouldn't you like to be a workin' over there on that mud-digger?" "Yis," says Pat, "but, begorra, O'd hate to be wan of the fellers under the water that's fillin' up thim shovels."

Summer Care Of Poultry

Extra Care Taken at This Season is Well Repaid

When we think of the brave effort that is made to keep everything spick and span and such careful attention given to the wants of the poultry in the winter time when eggs are high in price and every effort is made to get as many of them as possible, it is surprising that more attention is not given to the flock during the summer season when the birds that are to produce the winter eggs are getting their growth and start to make them either capable of being heavy producers or just ordinary poorly produced stock that can only possibly give second-class results.

True, it is that natural condition: can more frequently be given the birds with little effort during the summer when they are more or less at liberty, but there are conditions that arise almost more serious than those likely to develop when everything is frozen up and undesirable germ development entirely dormant for the time being. Where but a small flock is kept and they have unlimited freedom, usually the birds can look after themselves fully as well, but if numbers are to be handled they need closer attention to detail during the hot months than at any time of the year. At this season of the year, when many are inclined to ease up on their labors, on account of the discomfort of extra effort in the hot weather, is the time we should be giving the closest attention to the little details that will mean so much to keeping the birds in the best condition if we would wish to have the best results the following winter and prepare for better producers for years to come.

The subject of this article might be divided for convenience into three parts, namely, housing conditions, yard conditions and food. Housing conditions will have reference to both the breeding stock and the young chicks. With the former the important requirements are to see that the houses become as well supplied with fresh air all the time as possible. This can be accomplished by removing all windows and making as much of the coops open as possible without creating drafts on the birds at night. Houses that are closed up much become stuffy and hot and the birds suffer exceedingly with the heat at night when they are roosting in them. The greatest attention must be given to keeping the coops absolutely clean and where it is possible removal of the droppings every day should be practised. Frequent use of disinfectant should be used and suitable red mite exterminators should be used on the roosts and their supports so that the birds will not come from the roosts in the morning used up from supplying these blood-sucking insects with a plentiful supply of rich chicken blood. A sprinkling of air-slacked lime on the dropping boards after cleaning will be found to be a valuable aid in suppressing odors.

With the small chicks the precautions suggested are even more important than they are with the older birds. These tender little fellows are more readily harmed by dirty conditions than the large fowls and good results are absolutely impossible unless the strictest attention is given to clean coops, open to all the fresh air they can get and sufficient room so that there cannot be the slightest danger of overcrowding, or housing together chicks that are not mostly about the same age. The younger ones are bound to get hard usage at the hands of the older ones and it is impossible that they shall do well unless they are given coops to themselves and have the same attention they would get if there were no larger birds about the place.

Hard conditions might divide into condition of the soil, shade, and amount of room given to the flock. With the old birds where there might be a tendency to keep them on the same ground continually, it is very important to see that the ground is kept stirred up or the soil will become sour and in such condition that the best results cannot be had. Of course, if this is large enough so that grass is grown without being spoiled by the flock, this danger is not so likely to exist, but it is practically impossible to keep birds confined to small yards without having the soil contaminated unless preventive means are used. Digging in the soil, treating occasionally with air-slacked lime and growth of some quick-growing vegetation should take care of the matter effectively and prevent any danger of loss from this cause.

Shade of some sort or other should be provided for the birds. If trees are not available, some artificial shade must be given them. Don't forget the dust bath. This is very important and usually very easy to supply. If some part of the yard is kept worked up a little for the birds they will usually keep it nice and fine so that they can dust in it will.

All of the above is equally true in the case of the young chicks, only that they can stand less than the large fowls and will suffer more readily where they are not given these protective conditions. If possible the chicks should be grown on different ground each year and not more than the number the land will stand should be raised on it. The little fellows should be allowed to range as far as possible and have abundance of sunshine and shade so that they can have the benefit of either at will. Long growth and bushes afford ideal protection from wind and help much in adding to the undisturbed growth of a growing flock. Corn fields and fields bearing such like crops are the very best places to allow the small chicks to range and if their coops can be

placed in proximity to such it will prove the very best arrangement that could be secured.

Food in the summer season is just as important as at any other time. Perhaps more or less is due to improper feeding than most people imagine. This is especially true of overfeeding. It is a simple matter to reduce the amount of food the old flock gets and practically eliminate such heating foods as corn and buckwheat. However, we believe if a variety is fed in limited quantities the birds will get along very nicely and give first-class results. It is not quite as important what kinds of grain they get as the number of varieties of grain offered them. The birds can balance it to their individual requirements and then they do not get more than they can eat up nicely which will be evident at feeding time. Dry rations of good balance can be used with the best results and danger from overfeeding is practically done away with.

Too much water cannot be supplied the birds at this time and the oftener it is changed the fresher and cooler it will be for them. Special attention to this detail will result in more eggs when many birds are nesting or loafing and have better birds to enter the fall and winter for business at that time.

With the small chicks feed and water require closest attention in every detail. We have not found anything to replace a good commercial chick food for the first six weeks. Usually we give treats of some sort of meat cooked and cut up for the every other day or so and hard boiled eggs when we can spare them.

Weather gets warm the danger seems to lie in any endavor to force the little fellows and generally with sloppy feed of some sort or other start bowel trouble that will bring disaster to a good many of them. A little food often, of big variety, and as much milk as we can let them have gives a chick as good a start as anything, and particular attention during the hot weather must be paid to see that they do not get too much. Good, dry mash, of course, prevents this likelihood of overfeeding and while we are coming to use the system more and more a little time is gained by us by using wet mash made up largely of bran and ground grains moistened to a crumbly mess with sour or sweet milk. We believe the birds feather better and possibly are ready just a little sooner than with the dry mash entirely.

If these details are given close attention, innumerable difficulties that may arise may be avoided, such as roup, canker, chickenpox, going light, consumption, and all forms of lost vitality due to being fairly eaten up with mites and lice that multiply by the millions where the conditions favor them.

It may seem easier to overlook these little details during the hot days, but we fully believe every effort must be made to stick to the attending to the necessary daily details for success will be well repaid in the increased results that cannot help but be evident when the chicks come to maturity.—A. P. Marshall, Niagara Falls, Canada, Breeder Niagara Bird White Wyandottes.

The New Warrior

Science and Organization in the Field of Battle

The modern battle is won not only in the playing fields, but in the arsenals, the forges, and the factories of the country at war. Up against the old type of manly, clean-fighting, courageous Englishman comes a new type of scientific warrior, who knows the old rules of gentlemanly warfare, plays out of bounds without the slightest scruple if he thinks he can get a yard nearer his goal, and comes armed with a hideous panoply of scientific weapons to be used without mercy upon man, woman, or child, so long as they help in the slightest degree to lack the way German or to inspire terror. Such is the German of today, who, in the name of science, efficiency, organization, throws his challenge to the old and chivalrous fighting spirit of his neighbors. It now falls to them to show that, while this good fighting spirit is intact, they can make themselves the equal and the superior of their scientific enemy. It can be done, and, if and when it is done, we believe that the old fighting spirit will still prove itself the superior. But the millions of young men who are going into the firing line must have behind them the concentrated energy of the whole country, and whatever science and organization are doing for their opponents must be done for them.—Westminster Gazette.

The practice indulged in by German soldiers at the front of sending home the empty shells of spent cartridges, to be made into bracelets and other souvenirs, has been stopped in the Second Bavarian Army Corps. The commander of that corps has issued the following order:

"It has been brought to our attention that the soldiers at the front in France are utilizing empty shells of rifle cartridges for the making of souvenirs, bracelets and other articles of ornament. In doing this they are using the property of the imperial government and this practice is absolutely prohibited. Soldiers having empty cartridge shells will hereafter forward them to the nearest artillery depot of the government."

There is no such pleasure gained from \$100 left to you as comes from \$1 you have earned. Shed no tears over the fact that you seem to find no easy money.

"I see, Mrs. Nurich, that the British soldiers have resorted to the use of respirators."

"Heavens! Ain't they gonna stop at anything short of murder?"

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty. Cure Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress after Eating. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price. Genuine must bear Signature.



BUY MATCHES

As you would any other household commodity—with an eye to full value.

When you buy EDDY'S Matches you receive a generously filled box of Sure, Safe Lights.

Ask For

EDDY'S

Silent Parlor Matches

New and Second Hand Safes

Some fine new and second-hand Safes, Cash Registers, Computing Scales, etc., cheap. F. H. Robinson, 50 Princess street, Winnipeg.

British Heroes

The Brave Six Hundred Who Died in Silence

Writing home to his daughter from the Dardanelles, a member of the French Expeditionary Force describes in a letter, reproduced by the *Matin*, how he saw H.M.S. *Majestic* go to her doom.

It was about 6.35 a.m., he says, when the battleship was struck. As soon as she was torpedoed by the German submarine she heeled over in an alarming fashion till she had a list of about 45 degrees to port. Everything on deck fell or slid with a tremendous din and whatever was not attached was thrown into the sea. But I owe to the truth to say that there was not a single instant of panic and that many of the seamen who, recognizing the imminence of the danger, had undressed waiting the critical instant with calm.

They had not long to wait, for four minutes after the explosion the *Majestic* abandoned her inclined position and turned completely over and went down, the forward keel alone emerging.

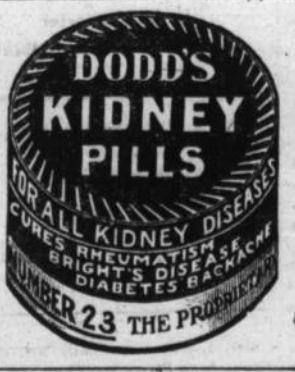
It was a terrible moment, but it was also sublime when six hundred men, facing death mute and strong, were thrown into the sea, covered and caught in the torpedo nets which ensnared them like an immense cast net among the gigantic eddies of their annihilated battleship.

Hard and soft corns both yield to Holloway's Corn Cure, which is entirely safe to use, and certain and satisfactory in its action.

Just a Sidelight
The manner in which the manufacture of aeroplanes in this country has been quickened by the European war is reflected in the demand for varnish for the machines turned out. A big varnish company had been selling one manufacturer of aeroplanes about \$100 worth of its product a year. For the last six months the aeroplane man's purchases have averaged \$1,200 a month, and \$1,200 worth of varnish will go a long way in finishing up aeroplanes. —*Wall Street Journal*.

Here is a mixture of kingdoms; it is not of metaphors, taken from a history examination paper:
"He stretched his sultry length beneath the ewe-tree's shade."
"Away back as far as the time of Jack Carter, England sent her ships into Hudson Bay to trade beads and muskets with the Indians for ivory off the walrus-tree."—*Century*.

"We need a young woman to run our filing department," said the big business man. "Have you had any experience in that line?"
"Lots of it," replied the fair applicant. "I worked for over a year in a manicure parlor."



W. N. U. 1063

A Mennonite Stove

A Most Economical and Efficient Heating Apparatus

About forty years ago the Mennonites immigrated and settled in the Dakotas and in Manitoba, where the Canadian government set aside for them a great block of prairie, forty miles long by twenty wide. Here they laid out their curious villages, which had only one street, and that often a mile long, with log houses set back from the roadway at the town ends of the long, narrow farms. Here they lived and waxed fat, following their old country customs, and became solid and progressive citizens. But while the old people still lived, they ruled, and the old ways were strictly followed in the household. I remember, writes a *Youth's Companion* reader, how curiously their method of heating the houses struck me when I observed it for the first time.

A blizzard was shrieking across the prairie when I drew my cutter into the back shed and stumbled into the great living room of the long, low log dwelling of the "kaiser" of the community. The instant the door was closed I could feel my ears and nose tingle and burn as they began to thaw. My host, a tall, angular, bearded man, and his "vrouw," who was short and dumpy, were very solicitous in helping me out of my half-frozen buffalo-coat and woollen mitts, and inquiring through the medium of a buxom daughter, after my health.

The daughter, after a few frigid words from my host, asked me to be seated, and she "would bring wood." So I looked about me for a hearth or stove where I could sit and toast myself comfortably; but there was apparently nothing of the kind in the room. And yet the air was stifling warm. It was the kind of heat that makes one feel almost sticky. A peculiar pungent odor also filled the air, and this, with the extreme heat, was almost sickening to me.

When the girl arrived with the steaming bowl of stew, I asked her where the heat came from. She pointed then to a long, narrow, box-like structure that ran the entire length of the room. It touched it, and hastily snatched away my blistered hand.

That was only another ancient Mennonite custom. These Mennonites have one stove for cooking, at the end of the great room, and another for heating. The latter is really a long clay flue, whitewashed like the rest of the interior. It extends the full length of the house, about four feet above the floor, against the wall. It ends in a chimney at one end, and at the other in a clay chimney box. When the house is to be heated, a fire of sticks is kindled in this box, and stoked until the flames roar the entire length of the flue. Then half-dried stable refuse is heaped on the flames, the odor is sealed, and the dwelling is warm, or rather suffocatingly hot, for the rest of the day.

For a country that has such cold winters as have Manitoba and the Dakotas, it is a most economical and efficient heating apparatus. But it has one drawback. The clay is just porous enough to allow the escape of the slowly burning refuse to seep through, and consequently, when the heat is at its greatest, the air is fairly saturated with their pungent, sickly sweet odor.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional treatment. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When the tube is inflamed, it swells and closes, so that the air cannot reach the middle ear. This causes deafness. As the tube is a part of the mucous membrane of the throat, it can be treated by the same method that cures other mucous membrane diseases. Deafness cannot be cured by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional treatment. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When the tube is inflamed, it swells and closes, so that the air cannot reach the middle ear. This causes deafness. As the tube is a part of the mucous membrane of the throat, it can be treated by the same method that cures other mucous membrane diseases.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by inflammation) that cannot be cured by Malt's Catarrh Cure. Send for circular free.

W. J. CHERRY & CO., Toledo, O.

Send for Circular Free. This Malt's Catarrh Cure is for constipation.

British Valor Unsurpassed

British courage was never more gloriously exhibited than it has been by the soldiers and sailors of the empire during the present conflict. The long roll of British victories in the past centuries was never embellished by nobler feats of arms than those performed upon land and sea by British army and navy during the past twelve months. Not Clontarf gave greater glory to Irishmen than has the caseless warfare in the trenches of Flanders given the sons of the Emerald Isle. The courage of Banckburn has carried through the intervening centuries, and the men of Scotland have died at Namur, at Mons and at Ypres even as their fathers died for generations that their land should be kept free. Crete, Poltava, Agincourt, Blenheim, Badajoz or Waterloo gave English soldiers no greener laurels for bravery than have *Nouve Chapelle*, *St. Julien* and *Givenchy*. British valor is unsurpassed by troops of any nation that the sun shines upon. Kitchener and French and other British commanders have accomplished all that it was possible to accomplish. —*Washington Post*.

Health cannot be looked for in the child that is subject to worms, but cause worms destroy health by creating internal disturbances that retard development and cause serious weakness. Miller's Worm Powders expel worms and are so beneficial in their action that the systems of the little sufferers are restored to healthfulness, all the discomforts and dangers of worm infection are removed, and satisfactory growth is assured.

Manhattan had its first judicial decision under a new and entirely extemporaneous system last Monday, and it resulted in the freeing of a dusky prisoner charged with attempted robbery. The latter was penniless, and Judge Malone in general sessions appointed a lawyer to defend him. The prosecution failed to make out a case and the feeless lawyer, addressing Judge Malone, said:

"I move that the jury be directed to acquit."

"I second that motion," shouted the defendant.

Amid general laughter the court acquiesced.

"He just naturally had to do it," commented the negro. "Wasn't it regularly moved and seconded?"

Constantinople has a population of 1,200,000 of whom half are Mohammedans. The bulk of the trade is in the hands of Europeans.

Bankers Tell How to Develop Farm District

National Two Days' Conference Which Was Held in Chicago

"How the American Banker is Trying to Help Agriculture and Country Life," and "Why the American Banker is Trying to Help Agriculture and Country Life," were the two principal problems discussed at the fourth banker-farmer conference held in Chicago recently.

The conference was under the auspices of the agricultural commission of the American Bankers' association, of which B. F. Harris, president of the First National Bank of Chicago, Ill., is chairman. The conferees were the first in which individual bankers of smaller cities prominent in co-operating with the farmer took a prominent part.

The conference was composed of representatives from the United States department of agriculture, colleges of agriculture, and farm press of the United States, and state associations from Alabama, Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and Wisconsin. Governors of states, presidents of universities and colleges, and men prominent in the civic, social and financial life of the entire country were present to participate in the two days' proceedings.

Chairman Harris in his address spoke on "Why the American Banker is Trying to Help Agriculture and Country Life," and J. R. Wheeler of Columbus, Wis., of the American Bankers' association, commission of agriculture, explained how the banker is doing this service.

Bishop William Fraser McDowell of the Methodist Episcopal church offered the invocation and David R. Forgan, president of the Chicago Clearing House association, welcomed the delegates.

The Rev. W. W. Diehl of Hinckley, Ill., spoke on "Some Things the Country Church Must Do to Improve Rural Life," and five minute talks were made by several bankers from small cities of Michigan, Illinois, Minnesota, Massachusetts, Indiana, Iowa and other states.

The delegates were guests of the Chicago Association of Commerce at luncheon at the Hotel La Salle, and the afternoon session was given over to the United States department of agriculture, in charge of Carl S. Vrooman, assistant secretary of agriculture.

Papers were discussed by representatives from Purdue university, University of Illinois, University of Wisconsin, University of Missouri, Ohio State university, Kansas State Agricultural college, Michigan State Agricultural college, Manitoba Agricultural college of Winnipeg, Pennsylvania State college, Iowa State college, and North Dakota experiment station.

In the evening the delegates were tendered an informal dinner in the red room of the Hotel La Salle by the Chicago Clearing House association. Responses to toasts were informal. At the second day's meeting Mrs. Nellie McKenzie Jones of Auburn, Wis., discussed the "Case of the Farm Woman." The closing session was in charge of editors of agricultural periodicals.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper

To Encourage Recruiting

Continuous Recruiting Without Interruptions the Only Plan

A Canadian officer experienced in recruiting points out a difficulty. The recruiting officers are asked to obtain a fixed number of men. When the limit is reached recruiting ceases; nothing more can be done. That means that the swing and momentum are lost and that the machinery constructed to obtain the recruits is thrown on the scrap heap. There is a loss of power. The organization and enthusiasm which bring in the fixed number of recruits would bring the many more. But just as the organization is completed and the engine is working at full power the process is arbitrarily stopped. Good men offer, but they must be rejected, because the recruiting officers are under an inflexible law. They have been ordered to obtain a certain number of recruits, and when that limit is reached they must shut up the shop, put out the fires, and leave the machinery idle until the next order comes. It does not look like an intelligent system.

When a good man offers himself he should be kept and put on pay, so that there will be no chance of losing him. If he is not wanted for active service immediately he should still be taken into the service of Canada, enrolled, trained and paid, so that he will not be tempted to go somewhere else, take up some other occupation, and not repeat his offer of public service. —*Toronto Star*.

Italy Bitter Against Germans

The bitterness which prevailed against Germany in Italy as far back as last September is graphically told in a letter which the *Prager Tagblatt* prints in its issue of June 16.

A German business man stopping in Milan, seeking a connection with some business house in Italy, inserted an advertisement to this effect. This man was well known and respected in Milan, where he had been doing business for ten years. He was amazed when he received the following reply in Italian from a commercial concern in Milan:

"Only a German could have the audacity and impudence to think that as a spy of the German General Staff he could find accomplices in Italy. You infamous brigands, destroyers of churches and torturers of the wounded! May the curse of our God annihilate your despicable country!"

Shrunk stopped his motor car at a desolate crossroads and yelled to a farmer who lay on a cart of fertilizer:

"Hey, Cornsilk, is this the way to Crodon?"

The farmer raised himself from the fertilizer in astonishment.

"By heck, stranger, how did you know my name was Cornsilk?" he asked.

"I guessed it," said the motorist.

"Then, by heck," said the farmer, as he drove off, "guess your way to Crodon."

Corns Cured Quick

Applied in 5 Seconds
Sore, blistering feet from corn-pinchers can be cured by Putnam's Extract in 24 hours. "Putnam's" soothes away that drawing pain, eases instantly, makes the feet feel good at once. Get a 25c bottle of "Putnam's" today.

A German Phalanx

German Cavalry Sent to Certain Death by Heartless Commanders

Half a battalion of German soldiers swung suddenly into a clear space between two woods. They came forward in the slow trot which is ordered and practised for such adventures. The men in the front rank had actually locked arms, as if these most modern of warriors were part and parcel of a Macedonian phalanx. Their rifles were not even held at the hips, much less put to the shoulder, but were suspended by straps with the muzzles pointing upwards and backwards. The reason was that the men had no arms or hands to spare. The one arm was locked in the neighbors', the other was held across and in front of the eyes to hide the death that was coming. It is needless to add that none of this sacrificed company dealt death and all of them died.

The incident was told to me by a British officer who has seen as much of the war as anyone and has most deservedly made his name in the war. He gave the story in the course of conversation as an example of the most moving spectacle which had come before his eyes during the war. The slung rifle and the hands before the eyes degraded the soldiers to sheep, a sight to distress another soldier's heart, even though an enemy's. Why the men were forced to this almost passive immolation none could tell; but apparently they represented a deliberate move in a concerted attack. They were meant to die for an unknown end.

The attack failed, and the Germans lost heavily. The obedience, to which the whole nation is attached, was in this case a ruin. How very different is the German soldier when his individuality is given play. "In the dodges of trench warfare they beat us every time," said the commander of one section of our trenches. Their snipers have exhibited a remarkable combination of patience, scientific precision, and on occasion daring. The standard plan is to watch for any movement in the opposing trench; either at head or above the trench or a flick of movement behind a loophole. Using a telescope sight and fixing the rifle on a rest and "drawing a bead" the spot, the sniper will wait for an hour or two till the movement is seen again; and so accurate is he that a hit is almost certain. We have tested this accuracy again and again with dummies and movement of paper or stuff behind loopholes. I do not suggest that the German snipers are better than ours; but I am quite sure that they have an easier quarry. More Germans see British than British see Germans. —*London Daily Mail*.

Sign Letters to Soldiers

The post office department calls attention to the fact that letters addressed to soldiers at the front should be signed by the writers in full. Where letters signed by Christian name only cannot be delivered owing to the address being missing, wounded or dead, it is impossible for the Canadian postal service to return them to the senders. In view of this the public is urged to fully sign all letters addressed to soldiers at the front, and in addition to this to indicate the name and address of the sender on the upper left hand corner of the address side of the envelope.

Reformatory Lads Made Good

England's "bad boys"—nearly 20,000 of them—have become heroes in the trenches in Northern France. Figures just given out show that 19,649 former inmates of reformatories and industrial schools have served with honor in the army and navy since the war began, and that three have been awarded Victoria Crosses by King George for gallant conduct.

Twenty-five of the once wicked youths have received the Distinguished Conduct Medal, and twenty have been mentioned in despatches. Eight hold commissions and three have been decorated by the French government.

The roll of honor includes the names of 630 who have been killed in action, sixty-two who have died of their wounds or sickness, and 1,340 who have been wounded.

Thoroughly Equipped

Small Girl—Please, Mrs. Jones, mother wants to know if she can borrow a dozen eggs. She wants to put them under a hen.

Mrs. Jones—So you have got a hen, have you, my dear? I didn't know your mother kept hens.

Small Girl—No, she doesn't; but Mrs. Smith is going to lend us a hen that is going to set, and mother thought if you'd lend us the eggs we could find the nest ourselves.

Change the Vibration

It Makes For Health

A man tired leaving off meat, potatoes, coffee, etc., and adopted a breakfast of fruit, Grape-Nuts with cream, some crisp toast and a cup of Postum.

His health began to improve at once for the reason that a meat eater will reach a place once in a while where his system seems to become clogged and the machinery doesn't work smoothly.

A change of this kind puts aside food that is slow to digest and takes up food and drink of the highest value, already partly digested and capable of being quickly changed into good, rich blood and strong tissue.

A most valuable feature of Grape-Nuts is the natural mineral elements (phosphate of potash, etc.) grown in the grains from which it is made. These elements are absolutely necessary for the well-balanced rebuilding of body, brain and nerves.

A few days' use of Grape-Nuts will show one a way to physical and mental strength well worth the trial.

Look in pkgs. for the little book, "The Road to Wellville." "There's a Reason."

Great Britain Getting Inventions

Thousands of Offers Have Been Received Since the War Began

The appointment of an inventions board of scientific men, with Lord Fisher, recently first lord of the admiralty, as its head to assist the British navy, was largely the result of the suggestion made by Lord Bryce, former ambassador to the United States, to the house of lords and following upon a discussion in which similar proposals were made by Sir William Ramsay and other eminent scientists.

Lord Bryce pointed out that the country needed not only fighting men, but should mobilize its inventive ingenuity in chemistry, mechanics, engineering, physics—the whole range of science. While the American navy was a few days ahead of the British in launching this plan, according to the cables, its inception in both cases was due to the lessons of the war.

The admiralty received 16,000 offers of new scientific devices during the first five months of the war. Many were from Americans. Another 16,000 doubtless came under the stimulus of the last five months. Of the first 16,000 a board undertook to sort the wheat from the chaff to eliminate the "crank" proposals, and reduced to 25 the number which, in the board's judgment, were worthy of any attention.

Another board has scrutinized these 25 more rigidly, and reduced them to just two. These two are being worked out with every precaution of secrecy, and every prospect, it is declared, of giving a surprise in mechanical warfare exceeding anything produced by German ingenuity.

Elaborate trials have been made of one of these devices in English waters and in actual service at the Dardanelles. Rigid secrecy has been observed as to the details, but it can be said that the trials give promise of rendering a battleship immune from the submarine torpedo.

I have talked with many scientific men, and they are ready to give their best efforts in devising all the manifold requirements of this extraordinary war—a war of science had developed in the air, the water, beneath the water, and in every conceivable way, as well as on the fighting line," said Lord Bryce, referring to his suggestions. "It is the scientific men who use their brains in thinking out the remarkable devices which are revolutionizing modern warfare, and then the ordinary agencies of government merely carry out and apply what science has devised. It is the same in war as in peace. The inventive genius of men like the late Prof. Langley of the Smithsonian institution—the pioneer of aviation; and Bell and Edison, and many of our own men, points the way to some great achievement in controlling the forces of nature, and after that it remains only for the ordinary branches of government or commerce to apply what the scientific brain has conceived."

Two Ways of Measuring

Mr. Lloyd-George's wit on the platform is well known. But Pearson's Weekly says that the following was one of the neatest retorts he ever made:

He was addressing a meeting in South Wales when the chairman, thinking to be witty at the chancellor's expense, remarked to the audience that he was a little disappointed in Mr. Lloyd-George's appearance.

"I had heard so much about Mr. Lloyd-George," he said, "that I naturally expected to meet a big man in every sense; but, as you can see for yourselves, he is very small in stature."

Many an orator would have been grievously upset by such an unfortunate beginning to the proceedings, but not so Mr. Lloyd-George.

"I am grieved to find," he said, with mock seriousness, "that your chairman is disappointed in my size, but this is owing to the way you have here of measuring a man. In North Wales we measure him from his chin up, but you evidently measure him from his chin down!"

After that, the chairman made no more personal remarks.

They Soothe Excited Nerves

Nervous affections are usually attributable to defective digestion, as the stomach dominates the nerve centres. A course of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will still all disturbances of this character, and by restoring the stomach to normal action relieve the nerves from irritation. There is no sedative like this and in the correction of irregularities of the digestive processes, no preparation has done so effective work, as can be testified to by thousands.

This is the Supreme Hour

"There has been said that in every man's life there is one supreme hour to which all his earlier experiences move and from which all future results may be reckoned. For every individual Briton, as well as for our national existence, that solemn hour is now striking. Let us take heed to the great opportunity it offers and which most assuredly we must grasp now, and at once, or never. Let each man of us see that we spare nothing, shrink nothing and shrink from nothing, if only we may lend our full weight to the impetus which will carry to victory the cause of our honor and our freedom."—*Lord Kitchener*.

New York Drinking More Milk

Following the announcement that the number of saloon licenses has greatly decreased comes the information from the health department that the amount of milk used in New York City has increased fifty per cent. within the last ten years.

The average daily receipts of milk in New York City in 1914 were 2,541,280 quarts, which with a population of five and a half millions gives an average daily per capita allowance of more than three gills. When a man drinks three gills of milk a day the "back to the farm" movement is obviously on the rise. Fully a gill of that is not water.

Insure Against Aerial Raids

The British government has completed a plan for state insurance against damage by aircraft and bombardment, in which it will work in connection with fire insurance offices. The rates to be charged in all districts will be identical, and for private dwellings are fixed at two shillings per cent. against aircraft, and three shillings against aircraft and bombardment.

Piles

That Dr. Chase's Ointment actually cures even the worst cases of itching, bleeding and protruding piles we know for a certainty, because of experience with thousands of cases.

To prove this to you we shall send you a sample box free, if you enclose a two-cent stamp to pay postage, and mention this paper.

Edimansson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

The Might of Britain

The Grand Reserve of the Allied Cause, Says Churchill

The following peroration of a recent speech by Hon. Winston Churchill is worthy of preservation as a terse but telling picture of the British position in the war.

"The word of Britain is now taken as the symbol and the hall-mark of international good faith and loyalty of our Dominions and Colonies vindicates our civilization and the hate of our enemies proves the effectiveness of our warfare. Yet I would advise you from time to time, when you are anxious or depressed, to dwell a little on the color and light of the terrible war pictures now presented to the eye. See Australia and New Zealand smiting down in the last and finest crusade the combined barbarians of Prussia and Turkey! General Louis Botha holding South Africa for the King! See Canada defending to the death the last few miles of shattered Belgium! Look further and across the smoke and carnage of the immense battlefields, look forward to the vision of a united British empire on the calm background of a liberated Europe! Then turn again to your task. Look forward, do not look backward. Gather afresh in heart and spirit all the energies of your being, bend anew together for a supreme effort. The times are harsh, need is dire, the agony of Europe is infinite. But the might of Britain, buried under the conflict, will be irresistible. We are the grand reserve of the Allied cause, and that grand reserve must now march forward as one man!"

Two Ways of Measuring

Mr. Lloyd-George's wit on the platform is well known. But Pearson's Weekly says that the following was one of the neatest retorts he ever made:

He was addressing a meeting in South Wales when the chairman, thinking to be witty at the chancellor's expense, remarked to the audience that he was a little disappointed in Mr. Lloyd-George's appearance.

"I had heard so much about Mr. Lloyd-George," he said, "that I naturally expected to meet a big man in every sense; but, as you can see for yourselves, he is very small in stature."

Many an orator would have been grievously upset by such an unfortunate beginning to the proceedings, but not so Mr. Lloyd-George.

"I am grieved to find," he said, with mock seriousness, "that your chairman is disappointed in my size, but this is owing to the way you have here of measuring a man. In North Wales we measure him from his chin up, but you evidently measure him from his chin down!"

After that, the chairman made no more personal remarks.

They Soothe Excited Nerves

Nervous affections are usually attributable to defective digestion, as the stomach dominates the nerve centres. A course of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will still all disturbances of this character, and by restoring the stomach to normal action relieve the nerves from irritation. There is no sedative like this and in the correction of irregularities of the digestive processes, no preparation has done so effective work, as can be testified to by thousands.

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FREE TO ALL-S

Elves Bros. Store News

We are offering "Special Values" in the following Lines throughout the harvest and threshing seasons. Shirts, Gloves, Pants, Socks, Blankets Underwear, Shoes, Hats and Groceries.

Shirts		Hats	
Men's Duck Kakhi Shirts, military style,	1.15, 1.25, 1.75	Men's Grey Felts, large field hat	1.50
Men's Calatea Shirts, double stitched brass buttons for	90c	Men's Straws	15c to 1.00
"Old Hickory," guaranteed to wear a year per pair	4.50	Fawn Columbia Cowboy Hats	2.25
Shoes		Work Gloves	
The "Williams Shoe" for hard knocks, guaranteed solid all through, prices	2.75 to 4.50	Chrome Tan Gloves, tight cuff	90c
Pants		Men's all Horsehide, soft and pliable	1.25
Brown and Grey Striped Moleskin Pants	3.00	Soft Muleskin, smoke tan	50c
Corduroy Pants, "Peabody's"	3.60	Grey Gauntlets, special value	1.00
Brown Kakhi pants, double knee and seat	1.50	Inseam Shocking Glove	65c
Socks, Underwear, Blankets			
Socks, blue and grey cotton	2 pairs for 25c		
Wool Sox	20c, 25c and 35c		
Blankets, grey wool	2.25		
Underwear, Balbriggan, per garment	50c		

Groceries

Special Price List prepared for the Harvester and Thresher. Prices are Rock Bottom and Quality is No. 1. We figure against any Catalogue or Pedlar and will save you money. Get our List.

Elves Bros.
The Store of Good Service



Homestead Regulations

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except when residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—64388

Lodge : Directory

VULCAN LODGE No. 74: A. F. & A. M. G. R. A. Regular meeting on the Tuesday or on before the full moon. Lodge of instruction two weeks before regular meeting. Visiting brothers welcome

G. M. CARSON, W. M.
A. J. FLOOD, SECRETARY.

I. O. O. F., SAMARITAN LODGE No. 91, VULCAN, ALBERTA.
Lodge meets every Wednesday, at 8.00 p. m. Visiting brothers welcome.

E. G. MCPHERSON, NOBLE GRAND
R. L. ELVES SECRETARY.

The Churches

Rev. D. K. Allan, Pastor; Mr. H. F. Richardson, Supt. Sunday School; F. A. Elves Clerk of Session; P. H. Irving, Clerk of Managers; Mr. R. W. Glover, Pianist.

Morning Service 11 a.m., Sunday School 2.30 p.m.; Evening Service 7.30 p.m. Services held in the Masonic Hall.

Ladies Aid meets last Thursday of each month. Mrs. F. A. Elves, President; Mrs. W. F. Jennison, Vice-President; Mrs. D. K. Allan, Secretary; Mrs. A. M. Trail, Treasurer.

TO RENT

CHAMBERS—In the Bank of Hamilton Block, suitable for professional men, or as rooms for bachelors. 88 steam heated, electric lighted. Apply Manager, Bank of Hamilton, Vulcan.

ESTRAY

MARE—On 34-15-25, Wm. Bowie, one light coloured sorrel mare left hind foot white, left front foot white, age 3 rising 4, weight about 1300 lbs. no brand.

George Todd, Brand reader
Vulcan Alberta

MARE—On farm of F. Arrison 9-20-24 21 miles north of Vulcan bay mare left front foot white, narrow white strip on face 11 years old heavy set Clyde bred, weight 1300.

This mare has been running in vicinity since spring of 1910 color mare
Arthur R. Bond brand reader
Eastway Alberta

GELDING—On the premises of Richard Shore S. E. 4-19-21 W. of 4, one bay gelding, collar marks, white on face, heavy set, Clyde breeding, weight 1250 lbs, fourteen years old, branded 20 on left shoulder

and 70 on left thigh. Arthur Bond, brand reader, Eastway.

GELDING—Estray on N. W. 19-16-20 W. of 4, W. Herman place, Lemond one grey gelding, aged 7 years, right ear split about one inch, white spots on shoulders, weight about 1200 lbs. No brand visible. Crooked in the hind legs. Gentle. George Todd, brand reader, Vulcan, Alberta.

Mr. W. D. Campbell of Vancouver, is in Vulcan on a visit to his sister, Mrs. N. Ferguson.

FOR SALE

OATS—A quantity of 1914 Oats on N. W. Quarter 12 19-25, 4 miles from Lonsa. Price 55c. per bushel at granary. Wm. McDonald, R. R. No. 2, Vulcan, Alberta. Agt 186

GRAVEL and Plaster Sand for sale at Gravelrose Ranch, N. W. Quarter 25-16-26-4. Apply T. J. Butler, Vulcan, Alberta. A44

FOR SALE—Threshing outfit consisting of one 25 horsepower International Gas Engine, one 28 x 48 new Racine Separator outfit. Has threshed about 80,000 bushels and is in first class condition. Enquire of O. W. Bowles, Blackie. Agt 2512

BAILIFFS SALE

Under and by virtue of a Lein Note given by Johnson et al to Roe & Elrich and to me directed against the goods and chattel of Johnson et al named in said Lein Note.

I have seized the following goods namely, one 42 by 64 Aultman Taylor grain separator complete with-out belts. Which I shall expose for sale on Thursday the 2nd day of Sept. at the S. E. 1/4 of 21-16-22 at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Terms Cash.
F. C. ALCOCK,
Bailiff.

Australia's Recruits

The Australian war office has recently issued an appeal for a greater supply of recruits with the result that Australia will be able to double the number of reinforcements for October and November, making them 10,526 instead of 5,264, the usual monthly number. In November it will also be possible to send a complete brigade of infantry to the front.

When the troops now ready for the front have been sent, Australia will have sent 80,000 men to the firing line as well as having 20,000 other men who have enlisted for Imperial service, making in all 100,000 men.

The movement of the troops this fall will require greatly facilitated transport service and though there are now 85 steamers under the control of the naval transport department.

A bill for a war census is also under consideration and under its terms practically every male will have to answer questions as to the possibility of enlistment, the women as well as men will report on their income and property.

The Vulcan Advocate

CHARLES CLARK Proprietor
R. W. GLOVER Managing Editor

Published every Wednesday in the Heart of a Wonderfully Rich Farming and Ranching District

SUBSCRIPTION: \$1.50 per year; Foreign Countries \$2.00. Exchange must be added to cheques.

The Two Instructors

Pending the settlement of the Arabic incident between the United States and Germany there is no reason why the readers of the daily newspapers should despair of hearing about it meanwhile. Two gentlemen, each with a political past, are devoting much of their time to giving the people of the United States their views on the matter, and their views are so directly opposed that one can scarcely believe that each in his own particular time helped to guide the United States ship of state.

Mr. Bryan and Mr. Roosevelt have seized upon this opportunity for striving to drive the wedge of their convictions into the mass of opinion on the war while the former president is rampaging from one end of the country to the other telling everybody that not only ought the United States to go to war to day but that she ought to have there ever since the German army outraged Belgium if she cared a fig for her national honour. Mr. Bryan is doing quite a different turn although he seems to be employing not a little stage fire and enthusiasm in the process. His gospel is to the effect that not only ought the United States to keep out of the war but also that her citizens ought so far to obey the German conception of international law as to stay at home instead of travelling on other people's ships.

These differences of opinion are as far apart as the poles, and, incidentally, the real solution of the matter lies in the sphere of moderation from which both are equidistant. Both men would be doing far more service to their country if they would stay quietly at home and leave the situation in the hands of President Wilson, the one man at present who is capable of dealing with it. Neither man are enhancing their reputations, in fact, they are burning their political bridges behind them, for after all, try as one will not to note it, both performances savour of the political hustings.

Alberta's Moral Effect

Apparently Alberta set the ball rolling in regard to crystallizing public sentiment about the liquor traffic, for during the past few days the provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia have publicly entered into the category of those who would settle the matter once and for all by an appeal to the electorate. The prohibition measures to be adopted by them will no doubt be along the same lines as that so recently accepted in Alberta.

The value of last July's victory is here apparent; it is the moral effect on our neighbors which is one of the greatest points we have gained not only for ourselves but for the Dominion generally, and time is about to show in the very near future how it is possible to get total prohibition by concerted action after provincial effort has vetoed merely the selling of the goods.

Prior to the actual contest in Alberta the liquor interests were never tired of telling us that the Act on which we were voting was a farce, and they were at pains to point out that one was no nearer prohibition when they prohibited the sale and allowed the manufacture than they were under the present license system, as all kinds of illegal trafficking would take place, and some of the adherents of the liquor interests went so far as to say that while they would oppose the present Act because they did not believe in it, they would vote for total prohibition, which they said, was the only thing.

Well, the prohibitionist believed in the Act and voted for it despite these ominous warnings and his faith is justifying itself already. There can be little doubt now as to the ultimate fate of the liquor traffic in the west. It has not to go sooner or later, sale and manufacture, and if the action of the two provinces is any augury, it will not be long before the west is absolutely and finally dry.

Next Year's Gardens

This season, more than any other, the residents of Vulcan have attempted to beautify their town by means of flower gardens and tree planting, and although there is still some of the warm weather left, one cannot look forward with any great pleasure to the cold days and frosty nights when these things will largely become a thing of the past.

The gardens in particular have been a welcome note of color in the town, and the amount of personal satisfaction that has been derived from them has of itself been recompense for any trouble in the earlier stages. To see a house with its patch of flowers, however humble their variety may be or however much the

patch may lack design, is a cheering sight in this land of no trees or foliage.

Next year ought to see the ideas of this season carried out to a greater length. At a former meeting of the Women's Institute a scheme of awards to members having the best garden was suggested and it will no doubt be carried out shortly. But there is room for a larger scheme than this and we would suggest that next season some sort of a Garden Club ought to be formed for the greater encouragement of gardens, both flower and vegetable, and we trust that some such scheme may find a place in the consideration of the Institute or Agricultural Society. The idea could easily be made to apply to town and country gardens.

The Kaiser's Innocence

Our enemy the Kaiser has gone on record as an innocent man, purely by his own efforts he it understood. He recently declared in his manifesto at the end of a year, a war that before "God and history" his "conscience was clear" and that he "did not will the war". Circumstances and past events say one thing, the Kaiser says the opposite, so the general public may take their choice and decide for themselves as to whether the Kaiser is right or not. The Kaiser has also said many things during the course of the war about the glorious struggle for existence that Germany is making, all much in the same strain as the above.

Germany, however, has made one important discovery, she finds she has a great deal more on her hands than she ever bargained for when she set out on her mad career. Her military organization was perfect and the various directors of it had arrived at the conclusion that it was so perfect that the time had come for her to strike. But the promoters of this scheme found, after they had set the organization in motion that they had overlooked one thing. They had made perfectly certain about their own arrangements without taking into consideration the spiritual and greater national elements of the forces that would be opposed to them. They blundered on being unable to forecast what would happen in the case of a people inclined to democracy when those people found the menace of autocracy at their doors.

The Kaiser's protestations of innocence do not amount to the value of the paper they are written on outside his own country because the rest of the world sees where he and his advisors have made the supreme blunder and they recognise them as mere inventions designed for the purpose of stimulating the German people.

The Coal Dispute

It is decidedly unfortunate that, after what appeared to be a settlement of the dispute, the old trouble in the South Wales mining district is re-appearing and the men are laying down their tools and going out on strike.

The matter is one of great seriousness for the nation as the coal from this field is used exclusively in the navy, and if the men go out and remain out then the navy is bound to feel the effects in a very short time.

Just what is to be done is not clear but there is the possibility of the Government carrying out their threat of some time ago, which was that if the owners and miners could not agree, the Government itself would take charge and run the mines until the conclusion of the war.

The miners evidently have the right of the case as the conference of Lloyd George with the leaders of both sides ended in a compromise which in reality was a concession of the demands of the miners.

Now the men claim that the suggestions agreed to at the time of the conference are not being carried out and they will vindicate their stand by going out on strike. Inevitably, it would appear, it will eventually be a case for Government intervention. The miners who are quite willing to work, and who throughout the war have shown a keen patriotism, thousands of them enlisting and many of them having to be deterred therefrom as their work in the mines was of such value, fear that they are being exploited by the owners; coal is dearer and they are not receiving adequate financial advance.

If the owners cannot justify the partial claims of the men, which seems to be all that is required, then the Government will have to do something which will be on behalf of the miner.

News has been received from Private Harry Mould who enlisted with the 31st Battalion C. O. E. F. and is at present in training at Otterpool, England. Extracts from his interesting letter appear in another column.

The store of Mr. Parker, Lemond, was completely destroyed by fire during the past week, and the buildings immediately surrounding it were saved only by prompt action of spreading wet blankets and frequent douchings. Messrs Marshall & Wilson are building another store to accommodate their business which is rapidly growing.

For Information Regarding
Vulcan and District
Write the
Secretary of the Board of Trade
VULCAN, ALBERTA

Queen Cafe

Meals at all Hours
Ice Cream
Confectionery and Candies
Cigars, Tobacco, Soft Drinks.
VULCAN - Alberta

R. W. Glover

Agent for Mason & Risch Pianos
VULCAN - ALBERTA

M. H. KAHLER

Watchmaker and Jeweler
OPTICIAN
Eyes Tested Free
VULCAN - ALBERTA

P. W. L. Clark

Barrister,
Solicitor and Notary Public
Loans arranged
Bank of Hamilton Building, Vulcan, Alberta.

DENTISTRY

Dr. C. H. NELSON
Dentist
VULCAN - ALBERTA

A. R. BOND

BRAND READER
Eastway.
Owner of horses branded on Left
Shoulder

Royal Cafe

Meals at all Hours
Ice Cream
Fruits, Soft Drinks, Candies,
Tobaccos, Cigars, Cigarettes
Jang Lin, Proprietor

THE VULCAN BAKERY

BEST BREAD DAILY
Catering
F. SMART - Vulcan

R. K. B. KNOWLES, M.D.

Physician and Surgeon
VULCAN - ALBERTA
Phone 44

DR. G. M. CARSON, M.B.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Vulcan - Alberta
P.O. Box 39, Phone 18.

B. C. RESTAURANT

Ice Cream
Meals served at all Hours
Ice Cream, Cigars, Tobaccos, Soft
Drinks, Candies, Fruit.
VULCAN - ALBERTA

FOR SALE

One Portable J. I Case 15 Horse
Power Engine and 32 inch American
Abel Separator ready to run.
\$1000. Terms arranged.
E. M. Hollester
Vulcan, Alberta
Jy14tf

BLACKSMITHING

D. McPHERSON & CO. have opened
a Blacksmith Shop at

KIRKALDY

All work promptly executed
Plow Shares \$2.25 for 12 inch; \$2.50 for
14 inch; \$2.75 for 16 inch; \$3.00 for 18
inch.

Mrs. A. Muts and family arrived in
Vulcan from Fernie on Thursday last,
and they will make their home here.

H. W. REEVES, VULCAN

WEAR
FLEET FOOT
SHOES
for
Every Sport and Recreation

Sold by all good shoe dealers
Worn by every member of the family

The Canadian Exhibit At San Francisco

Dominion as a Specialist in the Art
of Devising Exhibits

Canada has become a specialist in the art of devising exhibits at the great fairs of the world.

Since the Centennial Exposition of 1876, we have been represented at all international exhibitions—the Columbian, Chicago; the Pan-American, Buffalo; the Japanese, Osaka; the Paris Exposition; the Louisiana Purchase, St. Louis; the Liege Exposition; the Milan Exposition; the Dublin Exposition; the Entente Cordiale Exposition, London; the Alaska-Yukon, Seattle; the Brussels Exposition; the Festival of Empire, London; and, lastly, the Ghent Exposition, Belgium.

This year, at San Francisco, according to all accounts, Canada has surpassed previous records. In opening the building, Hon. Martin Burrell, minister of agriculture, stated that the object of the exhibit was: "To illustrate the character of our natural resources, to portray their development, and to reflect the activities of eight million people."

Canada has a special exposition staff, which constitutes a permanent branch of the department of agriculture. Experts, under the supervision of Commissioner-General William Hutchinson, collect and prepare the various exhibits, which are gathered from all parts of the country and become the property of the government. Our success at international exhibitions has done much to proclaim the advantages and resources of Canada, and is a most valuable stimulus to immigration.

The Canadian Pavilion at San Francisco covers an area of 70,000 square feet, and required 2,000,000 feet of lumber in its construction. The main floor is divided into three halls, 220 feet long and 30, 30 and 40 feet wide, respectively. The halls and ceiling are decorated with red felt, upon which are worked designs in leaves, grasses and grains. A wide frieze with relief work of grasses, leaves and shrubs, depicting Canadian scenes extends throughout the building.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Canadians Must Advertise

The Toronto Globe makes very apt comment on the plea of the recent manufacturers' convention for larger patronage of Canadian industries by pointing out that when the convention was sitting in Toronto more newspaper space was carried in that city by a single departmental store advertisement than by all the advertisements of Canadian manufactured goods. If the "made-in-Canada" movement is to be helped along, it is apparent that the manufacturers must get after business in the same way that their foreign competitors do. If large purchases are made from abroad, it is mainly because of the more extensive advertising methods that the outsiders looking for Canadian business adopt. It is not enough to turn out the right kind of goods. There are problems of salesmanship as well as of production. The manufacturers have to learn the same lesson as did local merchants exposed to competition from large centres. A local store that advertises well never has to complain about outsiders cutting into its proper field.—Edmonton Journal.

A Bridge of Ants

A species of ants which spin silk is common in hot countries. The ants nest in trees, binding the leaves together to make their nests. The silk used for this purpose is not secreted by the adult ants, but by the larvae. In order to attach the silken threads and draw the leaves together the ants must carry the larvae about from leaf to leaf. When two distant leaves are to be drawn together a remarkable method is employed. Five or six ants form a chain bridging the gap between the leaves, each gripping the waist of another in its mandibles. A number of such chains will co-operate in bringing two leaves together.

Worms sap the strength and undermine the vitality of children. Strengthen them by using Mother Graves' Worm Expeller to drive out the parasites.

Husband—I really think you might have had that bass head made a little bit higher in the neck—to say nothing of the back.

Wife—I'll have it changed if you wish, but this stuff costs ten dollars a yard.

Husband—If I'm well, never mind.

Life Insurance Agents Wanted

Good contracts for Active, Reliable Persons.

J. W. W. Stewart,

Managing Director

The Monarch Life Assurance Co.,

Head Office, Winnipeg

W. N. U. 1065

Lord Strathcona

A Seer Who Had Faith in the Great
Future of the Dominion

Mr. A. G. Gardiner has produced a very interesting biographical sketch in his recent little volume on Lord Strathcona.

"Sydney Smith said of Macaulay that he was 'like a book in breeches.' One may say of Lord Strathcona that he is like Canada in swallow-tails. He is not so much a man as a legend—the legend of half a continent. You shake hands with him, and it is as if you shake hands with a section of the British empire. You talk with him, and it is as if Canada is before you telling her astonishing story. And if the accent still betrays some hint of the Highlands, that only makes the impression more complete, for the eminent Canadian usually has his roots in Scottish soil. There have been two great currents westward from these islands across the Atlantic. One has flowed from Ireland to the United States; one from Scotland to Canada."

"The lad," he goes on, "reached the solitudes of Labrador alone, unfriended and poor, having travelled hundreds of miles on snowshoes. It was the loneliest outpost of a lonely land. Canada, three-quarters of a century ago, was still an undiscovered country, far more remote than Australia is today. The sailing vessel that carried young Donald thither had occupied six weeks over the journey, and it was not until later in the year that the first passenger steamer from England, the Great Western, arrived in New York harbor. West of the settlements on the St. Lawrence there stretched a solitude to the far Pacific shores. Over the vast territory, afterwards known as the province of Rupertland—the Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan of today—the Hudson Bay Company held dominion. Here and there, but at incredible intervals, a little fort of the company was planted in the trackless wilderness—one, as it were, in Kent, another in Lanarkshire, a third in Scotland. Outside these tiny shelters, the primeval forest and the wandering Indian. One of the chief of these oases was Fort Garry, with a white population numbering a few scores. Today Fort Garry is the great city of Winnipeg, the centre of the chief agricultural industry in the world."

"But Donald Smith never faltered for a moment. He had reached middle life, and an affluence that would have turned most men's thoughts to repose. Thirty years of work and thrift brought him out of the wilderness and made him the financial king of Canada. He was supreme in the great company that had held half Canada in fee, but had now surrendered its sovereignty to the state, and through the Bank of Montreal he controlled with Lord Mount-Stephen the only resources at all adequate to the enterprise. He staked everything upon the venture with a quiet fortitude that has few parallels. At every crisis, as was said of a greater man in a greater nation, 'hope shone in him like a pillar of fire when it had gone out of all others.' There was one such occasion when it seemed that the difficulties were finally insurmountable. Donald Smith, then in England engaged in communicating his own confidence to financiers, received a long letter from the company couched in terms of despair. He cabled back one word. It was a Highland clan cry, 'Craige-lachie,' meaning 'Stand fast.' And then finally the victory was won, and the two sets of constructors met in the Eagle Valley in the heart of the second great ranges which had made construction so difficult, the place was named 'Craige-lachie,' and it was here that 'Stand Fast' Smith drove in the last spike that bridged a continent."

SUMMER COMPLAINTS KILL LITTLE ONES

At the first sign of illness during the hot weather give the little ones Baby's Own Tablets, or in a few hours it may be beyond cure. These Tablets will prevent summer complaints if given occasionally to the well child and will promptly cure these troubles if they come on suddenly. Baby's Own Tablets should always be kept in every home where there are young children. There is no other medicine as good and the mother has the guarantee of a government analyst that they are absolutely safe. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Origin of the Victoria Cross

It was the fifth Duke of Newcastle, secretary of state for war, with whom the idea of the Victoria Cross originated. The duke referred to the matter in a letter to the Prince Consort in January, 1855, but before the decoration had been instituted by royal warrant popular clamor had driven the duke from office, and it was Lord Palmerston who submitted the first specimens of the Cross for approval by Queen Victoria. Her majesty noted that the words of the original motto, "For the Brave," might lead people to infer that only those soldiers and sailors were brave who received the Cross, and she suggested the present words, "For Valour." Instead, The Queen also thought that the wearers of the Victoria Cross might be allowed to bear some distinctive mark after their names. "V.C." her majesty thought would not do. "K.G." meant a Knight of the Garter, and "M.P." a member of parliament, a person being designated, but one could not be a "Victoria Cross." "D.V.C." ("decorated with Victoria Cross"), or "B.V.C." ("bearer of Victoria Cross") might do. "The Queen thinks the last best." Posterity has thought V.C. better still.

White of Egg
White of egg is most nourishing and should be given freely to invalids. Beat it slightly and add to tea or coffee, or it may be stirred into any kind of farinaceous food just before serving.

Map out a plan of intelligent farming and then adhere closely to that plan year in and year out unless your neighbor has what proves to be a more successful plan, in which case follow his methods.

**ROYAL
YEAST**
MAKES PERFECT BREAD

The Homestead Law

Discrimination Against Women
Should be Removed

Public interest has been awakened by the circulation of petitions asking for the removal of a serious injustice in the homesteading law. Women, except widows with infant children, are now denied homesteading rights. The discrimination works injuriously in many ways. A settler with a family of sons can obtain a homestead for each as he reaches the age of eighteen. A settler with a family of daughters is denied this right. One result of this is the strong inducement to girls to leave the pioneer farming areas and seek employment in centres of population. The social and other disadvantages of pioneer life are thus augmented and permanent settlement discouraged.

The exclusion of women from homesteading privileges not only weakens the response to the crusade for a return to the land, but makes the homesteader likely to develop into an absentee. The man who performs settlement duties as if in an obstacle race, without the intention of actual settlement, but with an outlook for speculative holding, is an obstruction rather than an aid to development. Were the discrimination against women removed there would be far less of this class of homesteading. The entrance of women into many occupations formerly reserved for men has not caused the social and economic derangements predicted, but has been almost invariably advantageous from the standpoint of progress and development. The change requested in the homesteading law rests on a basis of equity that is unassailable. Neither on grounds of justice nor expediency can it longer be refused.—Toronto Globe.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

The Biggest Hospital

Accommodation Provided For at Least
1,650 Patients

In ordinary times the opening of London's biggest hospital would have been attended by some flourish of trumpets, says the London Chronicle, but in these days of war the new King George hospital at Waterloo, which has more beds under one roof than any similar institution in the United Kingdom, takes up its work without fanfare whatever.

On the opening day it received its first batch of wounded from the front, and by the end of the week 200 men were under treatment there; but in its modesty the hospital shuns any notice, and the Daily Chronicle was told that by war office instructions no information whatever was available for press or public.

But as appeals are being made through the press to the public for gifts for the furnishing of the hospital and the welfare of the inmates, some little interest may be permitted. The hospital occupies the building in Stamford street which was being erected for the government stationery office, and its six floors when fully equipped will accommodate 1,650 patients. At present only the fourth and fifth floors are in use, but the completion of the other is being pushed forward with all speed.

Two operating theatres are to be provided on each floor; there are to be recreation rooms and a roof garden, and some idea of the size of the building can be realized by the fact, which has leaked out, that 395 tons of asbestos sheeting have been used in partitions, together with over 46,000 square feet of glass, and that the 5,260 electric lamps have utilized 55 miles of wire.

Ready-made Medicine.—You need no physician for ordinary ills when you have at hand a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Eclectic Oil. For coughs, colds, sore throat, bronchial troubles, it is invaluable, for scalds, burns, bruises, sprains it is unsurpassed, while for cuts, sores, ulcers and the like it is an unquestionable healer. It needs no testimonial other than the use, and that will satisfy anyone as to its effectiveness.

Britain Has Built Many Ships

The annual accounts of the British dockyards expenditures for last year reveal for the first time to the public that airship "No. 16" was in the course of construction in 1914.

It had been the impression that at that time Great Britain had confined its aerial activities almost exclusively to aeroplanes, and the fact that sixteen airships had been built was known only to the initiated.

The same accounts give the total cost of the combatant ships in the British navy in commission at the end of the last fiscal year at upwards of \$870,000,000.

Since the period covered by these figures other airships have been added to the British aviation service.

The French armies that overran Europe carried with them everywhere the idea of a broader, freer, more satisfactory life for the common people. They came as conquerors, but in Italy and Southern Germany they were welcomed as liberators. Their unmatched military prowess was inspired by a leader of splendid genius, but the spirit of the soldiers was the spirit of the rights of man. The Kaiser's soldiers are inspired by hymns of hate and a belief that no man but the German has any rights at all. The "Kultur" he is fighting to impose on Europe is the culture of the jackboot.—London Daily Express.

MOTHERS!

Don't fail to procure

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

For Your Children While Teething. It soothes the Child, Softens the Gums, Allays the Pain, Disperses Wind Colic, and is the Best Remedy for Infantile Diarrhoea.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE

Dry Farming and Irrigation

Every Farm of Agriculture Important
to Welfare of the Country

(By F. W. Mondell, President of Dry Farming Congress)

From the very earliest time, dry-farming and irrigation have been practiced side by side, or at least in the same general regions, the world over. There is ground for difference of opinion as to which form of agriculture, dry-farming or irrigation, was first practiced by man. Of this much we are certain, that it was in arid or semiarid regions that man first turned from purely pastoral pursuits and began to till the soil and cultivate food-producing trees and plants and nowhere in that Far Eastern region where man began the pursuit of agriculture is there, or is it likely there was in those early periods an abundance of rainfall for the growing of crops. Whether under these circumstances men first learned to till the soil and cultivate plants with the aid of water artificially applied or began to do so by the limited natural rainfall we do not know. We do know, however, that from the earliest historical times both of these methods of agriculture were and still are practiced in the regions of western Asia and northern Africa where civilization had its rise and early development.

In these regions dry-farming and irrigation were, and still are, supplemental to each other. To a very considerable extent the irrigated lands were utilized for growing rice, for orchards, vineyards and gardens. The lands which were not irrigable but which had soil suitable for dry-farming and sufficient rainfall to produce certain crops by careful and thorough tillage—generally the ridges or tablelands high above the irrigated valleys—were utilized for the growing of cereals, particularly wheat or, as the old English Biblical translations have it, "corn." This diversity of product naturally led to a lively interchange of commodities between the dry-farming and pastoral uplands and the irrigated valleys which continue to this day throughout the Orient.

Only recently have our people begun to realize the mutual interdependence of dry-farming and irrigated communities. Every acre that can be irrigated at a cost which is not prohibitive should be irrigated; but after this is done there remain millions of acres hanging the proper soil and sufficient rainfall to make dry-farming possible and profitable. Much of such land is found in the proximity of or not far distant from irrigated areas. It is perhaps natural that the farmer under irrigation with his wide choice of crops and a certainty of production should assume a lordly and superior air over his dry-farming neighbor. It is perhaps not to be wondered at that a dry farmer should feel inclined to retaliate in kind by assuming to feel sorry for his neighbor who must plod around in the mud and perform the heavy hand labor of irrigation.

All this, however, is largely of the past. We are all coming to realize the fact that we must have both dry-farming and irrigation if we are to utilize to the fullest extent the agricultural possibilities of our arid and semiarid country just as we must have the best use of our vast areas of permanent grazing lands in order to secure a complete harmonious and successful development of our agricultural and stock-growing possibilities.

The time is not far distant when except for an occasional cropping in rotation it will not pay to grow cereals under irrigation. The irrigation farmer with his heavy investment and expense must grow crops of greater value. The dry-farmer must to a considerable extent confine his efforts to the growing of cereals and rough-forage crops. The stock man needs the grain and forage of the dry-farmer and the alfalfa of the irrigation farmer. The dry-farmer finds a certain amount of the alfalfa grown by his irrigation neighbor indispensable for his dairy stock and he needs, at times, irrigation grown vegetables. The farmer on the irrigated farm finds a certain amount of the forage of the dry land farmer useful and valuable to him, and in the long run he discovers the advantage of securing the seed for his occasional rotation of cereals from the dry-farmer. He will also find it to his advantage to occasionally, at least, plant dry-grown potatoes and other dry-grown seeds.

One could go on at great length pointing out the important relationship of our dry and irrigated methods of agriculture and the mutual benefits and advantages of that relationship, but I have said enough to suggest the thought I desire to convey, all the development we can secure in our western region through agriculture, both wet and dry. As these differing forms and practices of agriculture are to a certain extent supplemental and helpful to each other, they are both essential to the complete utilization of the sparse but nutritious grasses of our areas of permanent pasture lands. These areas will, in many parts of our region, in the aggregate form the major portion of our territory even after we have utilized all of the lands that can be successfully cropped and tilled either under irrigation or through the application of dry-farming methods.

Each and every form of agricultural development of which our country is capable is important in its contribution to the sum total of our farming and livestock industries.

The other day R. A. Dix wrote to the New York Times stating that almost every letter of importance sent to that paper was sure to be contradicted within a day or two, and that he would make a statement which he did not believe could be contradicted. The statement, reports the Utica Press, was about like this:

"The city of Boston possesses a sacred codfish."

Within two days three people wrote to the Times to tell R. A. Dix that the city of Boston does not possess a sacred codfish, but that the commonwealth of Massachusetts has such property, which can be seen at the State House located in Boston.

The Girl Who Wins

ACHIEVEMENTS THAT ARE WORTH WHILE



Besides Winning With Livestock She Made a Net Profit of \$107.40 From One-tenth of an Acre of Tomatoes

The latest picture of Mertie Hardin, of Benton County, Tennessee, shows her with the nucleus of a Jersey dairy herd which she has acquired solely as a reward for her achievements in girls' club work in her state.

Three years ago she won the pure-bred Jersey mother cow as a prize for the best exhibit of canned and fresh vegetables displayed at the Tennessee State Fair. She raised and canned all the vegetables herself. In addition she has made a net profit of \$107.40 from one-tenth of an acre of tomatoes.

On her farm is a flock of pure-bred Indian Runner ducks, the first of which she won in an open competition in labeling canned products. Fireless cookers, cut-glass bowls, trips to Washington and to various state conventions and a bank account started with prize money are also included in the list of her winnings.

When Miss Hardin—she is only sixteen years old—went to Washington last winter as an all-star club member from her state, she carried along some choice canned products grown and canned by herself. She presented some of these to the late Mrs. Woodrow Wilson and some to Secretary Houston. The president's letter of acknowledgment of the present is among Mertie's most cherished possessions.

Benton County, in which Miss Hardin lives, is one of the most progressive of Tennessee's boys' and girls' club centres. Miss Hardin has set a pace for the boys and girls as well as for the men and women of that county. She promises to be one of the real leaders in club and home economics work which the department of agriculture is carrying on co-operatively with her state.—The Country Gentleman.

Farming in Far East

Garden of Eden to Become a Great
Grain Growing Land

Sir John Jackson, who is the head of the firm of civil engineers which completed the Hindia barrage across the Euphrates about eighteen months ago, recently addressed the Royal Institute on "Engineering Problems of Mesopotamia and the Euphrates Valley." Mentioning the Bagdad railway, Sir John said that one of the first problems to be dealt with would be the removal of the great sand bar at the entrance of the Shat-el-Arab which obstructs the navigation of vessels even of moderate size.

Referring to the construction by the Germans of the Ottoman-Bagdad railway to link the Anatolian railway at Konia with Bagdad and the Persian gulf, he said: "Once we have peace and the Germans are out of control of Turkey this railway should be completed across the Taurus mountains on to Bagdad and thence to Basra at any rate, if not further on to Koweit. With the railway completed and a direct line of only some 450 miles in length from Bagdad through Damascus to Beirut, huge trade would be opened for the whole of this Mesopotamia district and through Basra to the Persian Gulf and the East. As regards the proposed irrigation works held up by the war, there is no doubt that any money expended on them would be amply repaid, as in the case of the great works of the Nile valley and the Chenab valley of India, and then the Mesopotamia district should become one of the largest and best granaries of the world."

Back to the Cradle

Cradling wheat will be a new experience to not a few communities this year, because the water-soaked condition of the grain fields has made the ground too soft to operate ponderous self-binders. Another reason is the lodged condition of the grain. Yet within an ordinary lifetime the American grain growing industry has gone from the primitive hand cradle to the combination of cutting and thrashing in a single process. One man swung the cradle; twenty mules draw the combination reaper. But these elephantine machines, which sprawl over a quarter of an acre almost at a setting, can do nothing in such fields as Southern Kansas now has, after a season of prolonged rains. Lighter farm machinery may again come into vogue, and the machinery companies may well consider whether the limits of big machinery have not been reached, as the big ranches come to be broken up into smaller estates. This year may be a turning point.—Wall Street Journal.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

The Disk Harrow

It nearly always pays to prepare land before plowing.

The disk harrow is the best tool for this preparation.

It mixes the stalks, stubble and other vegetable matter with the surface soil.

It prevents the soil from drying out before the plowing can be done and may be a great protection against drought.

It cuts up and mixes with the furrow slice the green manure crop if one is being turned down.

It makes the furrow slice turn over more smoothly, decreases the number of clods and benefits the seed bed.

By making the land moister and breaking the top of the ground it makes the plowing easier and causes the plow to pulverize the soil more thoroughly.

If every stubble field which is to be fall plowed were disked at once after removing the corn or small grain the yield of grain over the whole nation would be greatly increased.—Farm and Fireside.

Medium.—The spirit of your wife is here now; do you wish to speak to her through me?

Widower.—Ask her where the Dickens she put my summer underwear.

ARLINGTON

WATERPROOF COLLARS AND CUFFS
Something better than linen and big laundry bills. Wash it with soap and water. All stores or direct. State style and size. For 25c. we will mail you THE ARLINGTON COMPANY OF CANADA Limited
88 Fraser Avenue, Toronto, Ontario

Russian Sister Saved Flag

Conveyed Sacred Relic of Regiment
to Hands of the Emperor

From Petrograd comes this stirring picture of a woman who saved the flag of a Russian regiment.

"Half a dozen Sisters of Mercy arrived at Petrograd after a three weeks' journey from captivity in Germany. They were taken prisoners with all their wounded in a field hospital during the earlier fighting in East Prussia. Among the wounded was a soldier of a certain foot regiment who along with the Sisters was sent back from the front to the neighborhood of Berlin. The Germans made Russian wounded early convalescents, sending them as prisoners of war to a fortress.

"One of the convalescents, before being taken away, contrived to speak secretly with one of the Sisters, and confided to her that he had with him—so well concealed that the Germans had not found it—the standard of his regiment, which he had torn from its staff at a critical moment and hidden away. He conjured the Sister, if ever she had an opportunity, to convey the sacred relic of his regiment into the hands of the emperor, or, failing that, to destroy it.

"The Sister, with others, when her own wounded had recovered, offered to assist in the German hospitals, but her German colleagues demurred, and after much correspondence among various German authorities, it was decided that these Sisters might return to Russia. The one who saved the standard of the regiment delivered into the emperor's own hands the famous battle relic."

Persistent Asthma.—A most distressing characteristic of this debilitating disease, is the persistence with which recurring attacks come to sap away strength and leave the sufferer in a state of almost continual exhaustion. No wiser precaution can be taken than that of keeping at hand a supply of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy, famous as the most potent remedy for eradicating the disease from the tender air passages.

The Heroisms of Men

The heroisms of men run a wide range.

The day's news records them glaringly or sparingly, not according to the measure of their sacrifice, but according to the influence of the incidents upon the minds of men.

Yesterday in New York a street sweeper, the father of seven small children, was struck by an automobile. He staggered back to his post and fell dead as he uttered his last words: "I am too poor to be hurt."

At Le Bassee recently Lieutenant K. V. F. Winfield answered a call for volunteers to perform a specially hazardous bit of work that involved almost certain death. With the explanation, "I am too rich not to take the risk," his offer prevailed and his body was found pierced with bullets.—Buffalo News.

Mias Anglin (to Captain Brown, who has been cruising in Alaskan waters): I suppose, Captain, that in those northern latitudes during a part of the year the sun doesn't set till quite a while after dark."

LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED

by Cutter's Blacking Pills. Low priced, fresh, reliable, preferred by Western stockmen because they practice what they preach. Write for booklet and testimonials. 10-cent package, Blacking Pills 25c. 50-cent package, Blacking Pills 4.00. Use any injector, but Cutter's is best. The superiority of Cutter's products is due to ever present of specialists in various and secret subjects. Insist on Cutter's. If unsatisfactory, order direct. THE CUTLER LABORATORY, Berkeley, California

BLACK
LEG

PROGRAM OF CENTENARY PEACE CELEBRATION HAS BEEN MODIFIED

WONDERFUL UNANIMITY OF TWO GREAT NATIONS

Forthcoming Celebration in Connection with the Hundred Years of Peace will be Somewhat Curtailed Owing to the War, But when War is Over a Large Festival will be Held

Owing to the war the program of the forthcoming celebration in connection with the hundred years of peace between Great Britain and the United States has been somewhat modified. This decision has been reached after consultation between the leading men responsible for the preparation. In the midst of a terrible conflict it did not appear seemly that public rejoicings should be encouraged. This part of the program, accordingly, has been postponed until a more convenient season. When the war is over and peace once more reigns throughout Europe the festivities will be held on a scale that will not only give Canadian sentiment toward the great republic to the south, but also give full vent to the feelings of relief that the most terrible war in the world's history has been brought to a close.

The Canadian Peace Centenary association—which, by the way, is not and never has been a "Peace Society"—has just issued a pamphlet which sheds an interesting light on the temper prevailing between the Canadian and American peoples. The ratification of the treaty of Ghent took place on February 17, 1815, and on the centenary date great numbers of messages were exchanged between the president of the Canadian Peace Centenary association, Sir Edmund Walker, and the governors of the States; between cities and towns on both sides of the line; between boards of trade, and even between individual

firms and their correspondents across the border. These are printed in the pamphlet, and bear witness to a cordiality of spirit which affords a welcome contrast to the dark animosities which make other continents so dreadful a spectacle today. These messages display a wonderful unanimity of conviction, and it may be added that many of those from the neighboring republic convey the heartiest good wishes for the success of our cause. Another feature of the pamphlet is the description of the services held on Sunday, February 14, in an extraordinary number of churches in both countries.

The public celebrations of this triumph of reasonableness and good-will should be one of the earliest events after the conclusion of the present dreadful struggle. In the meantime the most important part of the program is being carried through. The education of public opinion and the cultivation of a reasonable attitude of mind in the conduct of international relations are being emphasized.

The mayor of Cleveland, replying to a message from Toronto, says: "The preservation of peace for 100 years between two great peoples with an untroubled boundary of 4,000 miles is the greatest achievement in the history of nations. May the next 100 years further strengthen our cordial good-will, and may our example teach men everywhere the possibilities of permanent peace with honor."

Prices Still Higher

Cost of Living Has Gone Up Since the War

The annual report of the department of labor on prices of wholesale and other goods during 1914 states that "the factor which chiefly affected Canadian prices during the year 1914 was the effect in August of the great European war. From January until April the general price level was steady with a slight tendency upward; thereafter there was a decline of two points in the index number, during June and July, the latter being the lowest month of the year. The war, however, at once caused advances of about seven points, and though there was a reaction almost immediately and although the year ended on approximately the same level as it began, the effect on the average for the 12 months was a rise. The department index number (which includes 272 commodities) stood at 136.1 for 1914, compared with 135.5 for 1913, and 134.4 for 1912, these numbers being percentages of the average prices prevailing during the decade 1890-95, the period adopted by the department as the basis of comparison. The point reached in September, namely 141.4, was the highest recorded by the department since 1890.

The chief increases for the year as a whole appeared in the groups, grains and fodder, which rose 14 per cent.; animals and meats, 6 per cent.; woollens, 8 per cent.; hides, 10 per cent.; drugs and chemicals, 7 per cent.; raw furs declined 33 per cent.; fuel and lighting 6 per cent. and cottons 5 per cent. Food prices returned to the high levels that prevailed in the latter part of 1913 and early 1912. Meats were on a high level throughout the year, but showed much weakness in the last three months.

An appendix to the report gives the average retail prices of some 32 articles of food and of coal, wood and coal oil, and the rent of a representative workingman's dwelling in each of the localities of the Dominion having a population of 10,000 and over for each year back to 1910. A statement showing the average weekly expenditure of a typical family of five on these staple commodities gives the cost of a budget of food at \$7.73, as compared with \$7.33 in 1913 and 1912, and \$7.11 in 1911, and \$6.95 in 1910.

Immigration Law Tightened

Government Decides That Immigrants Must Have Certain Sum of Money

An order-in-council has been passed providing that no immigrant other than the member of a family shall be permitted to enter Canada between March 1 and October 31, unless the possessor of at least \$25. The head of the family must have in his possession \$35 for each member of the family upwards of 18 years of age, and \$12.50 for each member of the family under that age. Immigrants seeking to enter Canada between November 1 and the end of February will be subjected to the same conditions except that the amount per head necessary to have will be \$50 instead of \$25. The following exceptions to the foregoing general regulations are provided for in the order-in-council:

- (a) That the immigrant, if a male, is going to assured employment at farm work, and has the means of reaching the place of such employment; or
- (b) That the immigrant, if a female, is going to assured employment at domestic service, and has the means of reaching the place of such employment; or
- (c) That the immigrant, whether male or female, if one of the following descriptions, and is going to reside with a relative of one of the following descriptions, who is able and willing to support such immigrant, and has the means of reaching the place of residence of such relative:
 - (1) Wife going to husband.
 - (2) Child going to parent.
 - (3) Brother or sister going to brother.
 - (4) Minor going to married or independent sister.
 - (5) Parent going to son or daughter.
 These regulations will not apply to immigrants belonging to any Asiatic race.

Seasonable Hints

Advice Given on Agricultural Problems by Experimental Stations

Under the auspices of the Dominion Experimental farms a quarterly publication is being issued entitled "Seasonable Hints," to which the principal authorities at the Central Farm contribute. On the cover a map in outline is given with the location of the farms, stations and substations indicated by signs. Beneath the map is an invitation to all and sundry having agricultural problems they wish solved to send them to any of the principals at the farms or superintendents of the stations, the post office addresses of whom are given. Director Grisdale, of the Experimental Farms, says that the first number was so flatteringly received that he and his staff are encouraged to hope for even a better reception for this number. Mr. E. S. Archibald, Dominion Husbandman, deals with live stock; Mr. F. C. Elford, Dominion Poultry Husbandman, advises on the care and disposition of poultry; Mr. W. L. Graham, Field Husbandry Division, gives timely suggestions regarding the care and harvesting of field crops; Dr. M. O. Malte, Dominion Agrostologist, talks on forage plants; Mr. H. F. Gussow, Dominion Botanist, throws light on the best treatment of potatoes, alfalfa, wheat barley, fruit trees, etc., to preserve their health; Mr. T. T. Macoun speaks of orchard cultivation of cover crops, of spraying and of care of the potato plant; Mr. F. W. L. Sladen, Apiarist, gives practical counsel on bee culture and preparation for winter; Mr. F. Chavlan, Dominion Tobacco Specialist, deals with matters whereof he knows relative to the growth and development of the tobacco plant, and Dr. Frank T. Shutt, Dominion Chemist, briefly furnishes sage advice regarding the farm water supply. Mr. J. F. Watson, Chief of the Extension and Publicity Division, emphasizes the invitation to the 720,000 occupiers of farm lands in the Dominion to address problems for solution to principals and superintendents. A copy of "Seasonable Hints," it should be added can be had free on addressing the Publication Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Canadian Bravery

The Clean Record Men of Canada Made in France

Colonel Currie, M.P., who has returned to Ottawa temporarily from the front, adds his tribute to the Canadian troops in France, whose bravery has rung throughout the length and breadth of the British empire. It is tribute from one soldier to other soldiers and none can be of greater value. Our men, says Colonel Currie, "fought like veterans. They were eight to one against us, but our men held out. Today no troops on the whole battlefield have a better reputation for courage, fighting ability and reliability than have the Canadians. The German prisoners with whom I have talked tell the same story and the Canadian newspapers echo it."

The German sons have covered themselves with glory. They have done all that men can do. And when one remembers in how brief a time they had to train themselves for the tremendous task laid upon them, the marvel is all the greater.

"It was a clean record all through," said Colonel Currie, "that the men of Canada made in France." And a noble and heroic one, too.—Vancouver World.

Best Food for Soldiers in Training

The army purchasing commission is determined insofar as possible to see that the food purchased for soldiers in training at the various military camps is of the best quality. Any complaints which are made by the officers and men will at once receive the attention of the commission.

Members of the commission stated that only superior articles of food are being bought, and delivery is made in many cases directly to the camps where the inspection takes place. Some complaints have already been made. In some cases ground coffee has been supplied instead of whole coffee, ordered and paid for.

Farmer-Banker Co-Operation

Future Industrial Prosperity Depends on Co-Operation, Says American Paper

A farmer-banker conference has no ordinary significance at this time. It is an opportunity to bring a lagging public opinion up to date. Free and easy America, willingly or unwillingly, must pull itself together for future industrial prosperity in much the same way that Europe is waging the war. The enormous advantages of national co-operation will accrue to a country at peace as well as a country at war. Is it to be supposed for a second that Great Britain will let Lloyd George go at the end of the war in the face of the trade machine that the German government has perfected?

Co-operation that Americans have so volitionally talked about and so generally neglected has now become a necessity. Business men, legislators, producers, and consumers must organize if the United States is to take a position in proportion to its size, riches, ability and resources. In an age of world co-operation an exaggerated individualism must not confuse democratic progress. When America was sparsely settled with hunters, herders, and farmers individualism was a practical and natural love. Now millions of mouths are to be fed and hands kept busy through industrial activity in domestic and foreign trade. If the German government organizes one of those efficient combinations known as the cartel, to sell pencils in Peru, then the merchants of this country must do the same.

But it does not mean that the American government is suddenly to become paternalistic or develop into a state socialism. If the intelligent individual accepts the new co-operative world and the banker will work with the farmer not for immediate but ultimate gains, public opinion will never impose upon him. Co-operation in place of individualism does not run counter to any democratic principles or theories, but merely puts them on trial again. Can an individualistic democracy adapt itself intelligently to the methods that will bring the greatest prosperity to the country?

The farmer-banker method of working out the problem is in harmony with the best traditions of democratic Americanism.—Chicago Tribune.

More Men Needed

Lord Kitchener's Grave Statement in Respect to Recruiting

Lord Kitchener's Guildhall speech in aid of recruiting is the most serious utterance on this subject—and the cognate subject of the gravity of the present military situation—which has yet been heard.

He not only repeats his prediction of ten months ago, that the war would be a long one—he not only reiterates with greater insistence his call for "men and still more men"—but he adds that "our position today is at least as serious as it was then."

Listen to these stinging, stunning sentences from the iron Kitchener: "There still remains a vital need for men to fill the ranks of our armies, and it is to emphasize this point and to bring it home to the people of this country that I have come here."

"When I took up the office I held, I did so as a soldier, and not as a politician, and I warned my fellow-countrymen that the war would be not only arduous but long. In one of my earliest statements, made after the beginning of the war, I said that should require 'more men and still more, until the enemy is crushed.' I repeat that statement today with even greater insistence.

"All the reasons which led me to think, in August, 1914, that this war would be a prolonged one, hold good at the present time. It is true that we are in an immeasurably better situation than we were ten months ago, but our position today is at least as serious as it was then."

What does Canada propose to do about it?—Montreal Star.

Farmers and Manufacturers

Effort to Bring About More Friendly Relations

One of the most important events of the past year was the sympathetic understanding which was reached between farmers and manufacturers. In discussing this, Canadian Farm, a weekly agricultural journal published in Toronto, says:

"The farmer is not inherently antagonistic to the manufacturing interests. While the basic industry in Canada is agriculture, the one is largely the complement of the other. The farmer is dependent upon the manufacturer for a large share of the equipment necessary to successfully carry on his farming operations. On the other hand, the business of the manufacturer could make little progress without a prosperous farming community and increased production from the land."

"The relations between the farmer and the manufacturer, instead of being antagonistic, should be of the most friendly character. To bring about more friendly relations and greater co-operative effort there must be give and take on both sides."—Industrial Canada.

Live Stock and Grain Production

Head of Live Stock Commission Firm Tells of Big Future of Industry

Charles Robinson, member of the firm of Clay Robinson and Co., of Chicago, the largest live stock commission firm in the world, when in Regina recently, expressed the opinion that there was a big future for the live stock industry in these western provinces. Shortage of feed, the prevalence of the foot and mouth disease down south, and the present war conditions, Mr. Robinson stated, are the causes of the present high prices, and he is of the opinion that these high prices will continue for some time to come. In the United States, said Mr. Robinson, it was the man who united live stock with his grain production who was the most happily situated financially.

Years No Test of Age says Physician

Dr. Friedman Declares Elderly Men Are Valuable as Checks on Youthful Radicalism

That a man's mental or physical age cannot always be measured by the expanse of years he has lived and that, unless distinctly or prematurely senile, elderly men "can act as libraries of knowledge and experience, as counsellors and advisors—if they have had the experience," declares Dr. Henry M. Friedman, acting assistant surgeon of the United States Public Health Service. He so states in an article in the New York Medical Journal.

"They should excel in strength of reason, cool judgment, mature counsel and broad discretion," writes Dr. Friedman. "The term senile—the old men; the Roman senators held their exalted positions for their age and the consequent qualities. Yet one may be as much past the age of discretion as before it."

"The conservative tendencies of this period are valuable as checks to the exuberant radicalism of youth."

The limit of age of human life—writes Dr. Friedman, can be gauged only in a general way. He directs attention to Thomas Parr, who died in 1635 at the age of 112 and mentions an account of a person living 370 years.

"The limit of life," he continues, "has been placed at six or seven times the time for maturity. The immediate cause of death is generally some well marked disease. The mortality among the aged is less than among the young and the more vigorous; the latter are naturally more exposed to the casualties of life."

"An old man, even of a bad constitution, who bears a regular and sober life, is surer of a long one than the young man of the best constitution who leads a disorderly life. Extravagance with life must everywhere be discouraged. Man does not die; he kills himself."

"Religious life favors longevity, because it breeds an optimism, ease and contentment that help one to meet the adversities of life with more courage and endurance."

"In order to enjoy life past forty it is said that one must have attained some degree of success. Nothing makes the contemplation of old age so discouraging as to reflect upon past years of mere existence and no accomplishment."

The great general average for years of activity in all endeavors, says Dr. Friedman, is forty. He adds, however, that there have been many great works accomplished by a few really great elderly men.

"When it is appreciated," he writes, "that there are not more than perhaps five hundred really great men in the history of the world, one must understand what a very small percentage have managed to break through the shell of mediocrity. Galton estimates that seventy per cent. of their work was completed before forty-five and eighty per cent. before fifty years of age."

"Old age is a vascular problem and has been well expressed in the axiom that a man is as old as his arteries."

Shortage of Labor

A Famine of Unskilled Labor, is Predicted

According to C.P.R. advisers there is likely to be a shortage of farm labor in the west in the fall. There are already over 100,000 of our Canadian young men under arms, and the war may demand more. Immigration is, of course, at a standstill. It will be impossible to get men from the east, where men are scarce, and men who, after the harvest, would be a burden on the people.

The question is, where will the men come from? The press is advising the farmers to hire men now and to hire them for a year in advance. There is indeed, talk of a famine of unskilled labor in the fall. Many thousands of men, not merely from Canada, but the States, have left for Europe, since the war started. Where will the men come from, and particularly in view of the added acreage, which will mean more labor, as there is fully 30 per cent. of increase under cultivation? The States expects the largest crop in its history; and experts in the west insist that our crop, if the favorable conditions are maintained, will be the largest that we have produced. It is now the question of labor, that is agitating the minds of the farmers. Several towns and municipalities have suspended their programme of public work in order that all the laborers possible should be on the land for the harvest.

Beginning to Wake Up

Germany Now Realizes That She is in Wrong With the World

A neutral observer in the London Times writes: "A few Germans are beginning to wonder what is the matter with Germany, or rather with her leaders, why everyone is falling on her and endeavoring to stab her to the heart, why she has no friends, and why she cannot keep the peace with those hitherto neutral."

Germany today has so many hatreds to cater for, so many enemies to damn, that she is no longer equal to the task, and there are many signs that would tend to indicate a more sober spirit is taking the place of the "Gott strafe" fever. German public opinion is at the present moment the most inarticulate in Europe, the people have never been permitted to think politically and international politics are for the great majority a closed book. But each day reveals more outspoken criticisms of Germany's foreign policy, and the man in the street is faintly beginning to realize that there must be a wide gulf between German "right" and that of other people's.

Increased Cost of Living

Cost of Food in Germany 69 Per Cent. Over Last Year

Statistics compiled by the Board of Trade Labor Gazette show that food in general is about 38 per cent. dearer than a year ago in the large towns of England and 30 per cent. higher in the small towns and villages. The Gazette quotes official German figures for May to show that the general level of food prices in Berlin during that month were 69 per cent. above that of May, 1914.

No general average is given for Vienna, but, taking individual items, beef was 105 per cent. more in April than in April, 1914; bacon, 162 per cent. dearer; eggs, 157 per cent.; bread, 83 per cent., and lard, 161 per cent.

Thaw Fight Cost About \$1,000,000

New York has paid nearly \$400,000 in its efforts to maintain the dignity of its laws against the efforts of Harry K. Thaw and his family to save him first from the electric chair and afterward to procure his release from imprisonment as criminally insane. What it has cost the Thaws only they know, but that more than \$1,000,000 has been paid for lawyers, alibis, detectives and the other elements which were used prodigally is certain.

William Thaw, father of the slayer, had died long before the White shooting and left a fortune estimated at \$400,000. Because of Harry Thaw's conduct his father's will cut him off with \$2,500 a year. Mrs. Thaw, the widow, raised this to \$80,000 a year. —New York Herald.

WHY GREAT BRITAIN OCCUPIES THE FOREMOST POSITION IN THE WAR

ON DIFFERENT FOOTING THAN OTHER NATIONS

The Influence Which Drew Russia and France into the Conflict Were Irresistible, but Britain was not Immediately Involved —Fighting to give Every Nation a Right to Exist

It is a fact as undeniable as it is remarkable, that although but remotely connected with the immediate conditions which precipitated the war, Great Britain occupies today the position of greatest prominence in the struggle. The territory in which the campaign is raging is not British territory and the number of men that Great Britain has engaged is much smaller than that of either Russia or France, yet, somehow the conviction has forced itself upon the public mind that Great Britain really has more at stake in this great conflict than either of her allies, and that the heaviest share of the tremendous responsibilities of the war rests upon the British people. This thought as expressed by one writer will meet with acquiescence from all sides. "In the final analysis the task of defeating Germany is not Russia's task, nor France's, nor Italy's task, but the task of the British people."

In casting about for possible reasons why the original order of prominence of the respective allied nations in this struggle, should have been thus reversed, there are several considerations which present themselves.

There is no doubt that German self-complicity received a heavy jolt, when Great Britain refused point blank to countenance for a moment the proposed violation of Belgian neutrality upon the part of Germany. The Kaiser and his associates suddenly discovered that the two nations were as wide apart as the poles, in their conception of the sacredness of national obligations. That treaty which the Prussians had schooled themselves to consider but a scrap of paper to be repudiated at will they found in the estimation of Great Britain to constitute a solemn obligation whose inviolability must be preserved as inseparably bound up with the national honor. That Great Britain should even go the length of declaring war in defense of the principle involved in signing a treaty to protect and to preserve Belgian neutrality, upset the nice calculations which the Germans had made, based on an elaborate espionage system, as to the probabilities of Great Britain arraying herself with the allies against Germany. This was sufficient to arouse Prussian choler against Great Britain, but does not provide a sufficient explanation of the manner in which the British people have been singled out for special hatred or why, having become one of Germany's enemies, Great Britain should step up to the most prominent position as Germany's chief opponent.

The effective part played by the British army and the British navy during the first six weeks of the war, was undoubtedly very gallant to the German pride. The manner in which the British fleet, opportunely mobilized for review purposes, moved quietly across the North Sea and took up its position at the two points of egress for the German fleet, thus locking up that fleet upon which the Germans had staked such fond hopes and in the manner in which the British navy in practically unbroken silence, through twelve months, has held that the German navy is a helpless bunch of toy ships on a mill pond must certainly have constituted a most bitter potion for the Kaiser; to swallow and to appear to have been a rather poor band to take his medicine, even from childhood. Similarly, the expeditionary force which Great Britain was able to throw over into the north of France at the beginning of the war, was of but small proportions, but it performed prodigies of valor, it lent confidence to the situation from the French and Russian viewpoint, it immensely helped to stiffen the resistance with which the German advance was confronted and it played a most prominent part in keeping the Germans on the run in that historic retreat of General von Kluck from the very environs of the French capital. Throughout the entire campaign on the western front, the ever growing British force, gathered from all parts of the empire, has constituted the key to the position of the allies. The Kaiser has recognized the fact that a decisive defeat of the British would turn the scales in his favor, he has launched

the very fiercest of the whole Prussian army against the British lines to compass that end—but in vain. Like a very Nemesis on his track, British courage, British perseverance and British fighting spirit will pursue the quarry to the end, the British forces will be in at the death and British standards of honor will impress upon the Prussian autocracy, in terms that cannot be mistaken, that when Germany signs her name to a scrap of paper, she pledges the national honor, from which once pledged, there is no turning aside, whatever the cost. The effectiveness of the assistance which Great Britain has been able to afford, alone, has done much to make the Germans particularly vindictive in their attitude toward the British.

The principles, in defence of which Great Britain entered the war place her upon a different footing from any other nation involved. The influence which drew Russia and France into the conflict was irresistible, from the standpoint of national interests, but Great Britain was not immediately involved in those matters. Had Germany observed Belgian neutrality in accordance with her pledged word, the attitude of Great Britain would have been materially changed. In entering the war to redeem her pledged word to protect Belgian neutrality, Great Britain stands for a principle which itself is inviolable and a principle which underlies the right of every nation to exist. The German rulers could not have been conscious of the perfidy of their acts and of the fact that their unqualified condemnation of all free peoples rested upon those acts as did universal commendation attend the splendid conduct of Great Britain. To be thus humiliated before the world in the light of the marked contrast between British and German standards of honor, added fuel to the flames of German hatred of Great Britain.

But behind all these incidental or secondary considerations, does there not lie one fundamental fact, namely, that to get at Great Britain under favorable conditions was the real, the ultimate object of the whole German policy of aggression. No one supposes for a moment that the conquest of Belgium and France and the humiliation of Russia would have compassed the whole plan that Germany had in mind in precipitating this war. These were necessary steps it is true, but they were but the intermediary stages in arriving at the real purpose which lay beyond. The discomfiture of France and Russia would have been followed by an interlude of peace of sufficient length to allow Germany to consolidate her gains, to foster her strength and to complete her preparations, for launching the great purpose of all her Herculean endeavors, namely, the pitting of German strength against that of the British empire in a merciless murderous struggle for supremacy for all time. It is because the participation of Great Britain in the present war forces the hand of Germany that the pent up flood of German hate is let loose upon the British people. The game has got out of hand; the carefully laid plans of Prussian militarism have been thrown out of alignment; the well-conceived scheme of world domination by a Prussian Hegemony has proved abortive; Great Britain's fealty to her pledged word, her unhesitating commitment of herself to the demands of national honor, has proven itself the invincible champion of national security, and of the liberties of the world.

This it is which accounts for the prominent position which Great Britain occupies in this great struggle. The programme which Germany planned to carry out in two parts, has been precipitated in one great struggle which Germany cannot hope to cope with successfully. Consequently, because of the participation of Great Britain, Germany finds herself face to face with failure after generations of elaborate preparation and the whole brunt of her frothing hatred is hurled upon the one who has planned all nations, which she had planned to humble, but which she is now forever debarré from even assailing separately, namely, Great Britain.

Plan to Use Waste Heat

Successful Results of Experiments in Increasing Yields of Gardens

Increasing yields of gardens by heating the earth with the waste heat from factories and industrial establishments are announced by Professor Kuebler of the Technical High School in Dresden.

Fruits and vegetables grown under this novel condition, according to Prof. Kuebler, have been found to advance about twice as fast as the same things planted simultaneously in normal unheated ground, and have attained from forty to one hundred per cent. greater size.

The originator of the scheme is a local engineer, who advocated experimenting with water heated by the waste heat from electric stations and factories and piped even miles distant to gardens and small farms. The minister of agriculture gave his assent to the plan, which was carried out by the students of the Technical High School. The experiments were begun in the spring, with maize, rye, wheat, potatoes, beans, beets and turnips, which were planted at the same time in equal quantities in adjoining fields, one field being heated and the other unheated.

The results announced indicate not only the efficacy of the plan, but the thorough practicability of earlier and larger vegetable crops grown on the heated ground brought at much higher prices than the cost of heating was more than met.

Extract from a sentimental letter: "Last night I sat in a gondola on Venice's Grand Canal, drinking it all in and life never seemed so full before."

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Phone us for your Harvest Help

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Vulcan Market Report

Spring Wheat, No. 1.....	70
" " No. 2.....	67
" " No. 3.....	62
" " No. 4.....	59
" " No. 5.....	47
" " No. 6.....	42
" " Fed.....	36
Rejected No. 1.....	58
" " No. 2.....	55
" " No. 3.....	50
Oats, No. 2 C.W.....	24
" Extra No. 1 Feed.....	22
" No. 1 Feed.....	20
" No. 2 Feed.....	19
Barley, No. 2.....	30
" No. 4.....	25
Feed.....	21
Flax No. 1, N.W.....	1.18
" " No. 2 C.W.....	1.15
" " No. 3 C.W.....	1.08
Rye.....	60
Eggs.....	20
Butter.....	25
Spring Chicken.....	09
Pow.....	04
Cattle, live.....	5 1/2
Cows.....	5
Hogs.....	5 1/2
Dressed Hogs.....	10
Potatoes.....	50

LOST

LOST—On Sunday, between Rowland Post Office, and Clampon, via Nanton, two macintoshes and one ladies coat. Finder please write to 47 Canada Life Building, Calgary.

Last Sunday evening there must have been the smallest congregation on record at church, the heat no doubt accounting for it, as there was a large gathering in the morning. On Sunday the Rev. D. K. Allan will take as his subject "The relations between labour and the Church". A cordial invitation is extended to all.

A large area of summer fallow has been prepared for next year's crop. In every direction it can be noticed. The summer fallow idea is one that is rapidly growing into a conviction and the recurrence of the best crops growing on the prepared land goes to show that it is almost impossible to put too much time into this very necessary work.

Loma News

There is nothing doing anywhere if Loma farmers are not busy and just at present they are as busy as the rest, and on the same business, —out in the fields cutting the grain. The estimate for the district has never been made, but judging by the individual estimate of what every place is going to have when threshing is over, the Loma farmers are taking off a crop which, in proportion, will be as good and as big as the next one, and that is saying something in these days of phenomenal yields. The farmers in some parts of the district are finding a distinct handicap to their labours in their not being able to procure binder repairs. Under the unusually heavy work some of the machines have been broken and in some cases the farmers are finding a delay of days in getting through their work on account of being unable to rig their machines up again. Labour is fairly plentiful and fairly easy to get. Mr. Steiner has got six men on his place working for him. Mr. Enzenauer finds that his crop is too heavy for the horses to get the binder through, they simply cannot do it, and he has been compelled to purchase an engine which he will attach to the binders and that will have to do the work of the horses.

Mrs. Cale, of Webster City, Mo., who has been visiting her daughter Mr. R. White, left for Iowa last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Duguid of Springfield, Ill. are paying a visit to their son, Mr. John Duguid, of Buffalo Hills.

Arrowwood News

Arrowwood, like other centres in the country is cutting, and cutting the big best harvest yet. All farmers are busy at it from early morn to late at night, sitting up on the binder as it goes round cutting the grain and throwing off the heavily laden bundles in the rear. Every farmer has a good crop, and no crop can be said to be better than the next one. To the surprise of many the damage reported by hail is turning out to be hardly so bad as was said at first. Some of the fields have suffered from wind and rain of a few weeks back and there are small patches of the grain down, although much of it has straightened up again in great style.

Mr. W. D. Sharpe, who is farming 500 acres, wheat and oats to the west of Arrowwood, says that he has got one bumper crop, the wheat being particularly fine.

C. P. R. Earnings Drop

While the working expenses of the C. P. R. have been very much reduced the net earnings amount to \$8,851,000 less than last year according to the annual report issued on August 31st. This decrease left a margin which was barely large enough to cover the usual distribution to shareholders. Against this the special income was \$2,381,461, greater than the previous year, thus making it possible to leave the rate of dividend unchanged.

The working expenses for the year amounted to 66.04 per cent of the gross earnings, and the net earnings to 33.96 per cent as against 67.22 and 32.78 per cent respectively in 1914.

During the year 231,297 acres of agricultural land were sold for \$3,749,115, being an average of \$16.17 per acre.

Japs Make Munitions

The premier of Japan has recently made the statement that his country will make efforts to render a greater aid to Russia to prosecute the war. He would not give out any details but allowed it to be understood that the assistance would take the form of supplying Russia with greater quantities of munitions.

Japan will utilize all available governmental and private resources for the increase of the output of munitions for the Allies, particularly Russia. The Japanese Government believes that the time has arrived for more concerted action against the enemies of Japan and her allies.

Terminal Elevators

It is announced that the new government terminal elevator at Calgary will be ready for business on the 1st of September. This completes the chain of internal terminal elevators built by the government between the Great Lakes and the mountains, those at Moose Jaw and Saskatoon being already in operation. These elevators, including the big elevator at the head of the Lake, will therefore be available for handling this year's crop, of which, it is stated, there will be 175,000,000 for export. The Calgary elevator will have a capacity of two and a half million bushels.

The Vancouver elevator, which will have a capacity of one million and a quarter bushels, is being rushed to completion.

Zeppelin Raids

The Hon. A. J. Balfour, first lord of the British Admiralty, recently received a letter from a correspondent asking why it was that the British reports of Zeppelin raids were so meagre, when those published by the Germans themselves were so descriptive. Mr. Balfour replied:

"No soldier or sailor has ever been killed or wounded, and on only one occasion has damage been inflicted which could by any stretch of language be described as of the smallest military importance. That it has caused much suffering to many innocent people, unhappily, is certain, but even this result with all its tragedy, has been modified out of all proportion by ill informed rumour. I am assured by the Home Office that during the last twelve months 71 civilian adults and 18 children have been killed, and that 189 civilian adults and 31 children have been injured. Judged by numbers, this cumulative result of many successive crimes does not equal the single effort of a submarine."

Explorer Likely Lost

The United States coastguard cutter Bear which carried mails to Point Barrow, the most northerly point of Alaska, returned recently to Nome, Alaska, and reported that no word of Stefansson, the explorer, and his two associates, had been received. The belief that all three have perished is growing.

Stefansson accompanied by Ole Anderson and Storke Storkerson, left Martin Point, west of the mouth of the Mackenzie River on April 7th of last year, going north over the ice in hope of finding new land, and expecting that in the event that the quest failed to return east and reach Banks Land.

The Kaiser and Islam

There is nothing lacking about the Kaiser when it comes to adapting himself to circumstances. Everybody remembers the moving picture shows he ran in Turkey for the benefit of the inhabitants, showing him making a triumphant entry into Paris, and the reports about the British fleet shortly to pay a visit to Constantinople laden with treasure which they would lay at the feet of the omnipotent Emperor William. All this never came to pass, but undaunted, the Kaiser keeps up the game of bluff with the Islamites as the following letter, recently captured, will show.

The message, which is addressed to the chief of the Senoussi tribe, reads as follows:

"Praises to the most high God—Emperor William, son of Charlemagne, Allah's envoy and Islam's protector, to the illustrious chief of Senoussi. We pray God to lead our troops to victory. Our will is that these valorous warriors shall expel the infidels from the territory belonging to the true believers and their commanders. To this end we send the arms and money, and the tribe chiefs of our common foe, whom Allah annihilates, shall bow before thee. So be it—William."

The message was aboard a sailing ship captured by a French torpedo boat near Tripoli. On board there was \$20,000 in German coin, a number of scimitars and other Oriental gifts. The message was contained in an engraved cabinet.

Buying at Home

I bought some rags of Tailor Skragges, and paid him when I got 'em; he wept with glee; "For now," said he, "I'll pay my bills, doh rot 'em." So on the run he took the man, and paid the corner grocer, whose trade was bad, and who was sad because the wolf drew closer. This made him smile and for awhile the man of ten and sages, thought cheerful clerks, forgot the kinks, and paid his clerks their wages. And William Burk, the old head clerk, put up some thankful phrases; his wife was ill—the druggist's bill had worried him like blazes. The druggist cried, "Doggone your hide, I thank you for those roubles; I'm in the hole and need a roll to ease my weight of troubles." The druggist paid that winsome maid, his first assistant, Annie, and just for luck she blew a buck for roller skates for granny. And thimmy-eads brought help to lads and girls beyond the counting; much trouble ceased, and joy increased, and kept on mounting, mounting. You see, my friend, if you should spend your coin with local dealers, you're spreading glee and ecstasy to beat the sunshine spielers.

—Walt Mason

Italy Attacks Turkey

The news is received that several transports carrying Italian troops have reached the Turkish coast, and that several of the regiments have been successfully landed. It is believed that the landing took place on the Gallipoli peninsula or near Smyrna.

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ESTABLISHED 1872

A number of people devoted Sept. 1st to duck shooting among them were Messrs J. Wolf C. H. Nelson and A. Mutz.

Duck shooting time finds the farmers hard at it cutting the harvest and they won't have much if any time to spend with the gun, for which the ducks will be thankful, no doubt.

News from the Canadian front at the war says that there have been no attacks for some time. Casualties appear daily, the result of sniping and trench shelling and the Canadians are working night and day. Eight men were killed and fourteen wounded in one day recently by shells dropping on the parapet of their trench.